

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Controls Eased

RELAXATION of the restrictions on movement between the Colony and China announced by Government yesterday will come as welcome news to many of the Chinese community in Hongkong, though Peking is certain to find complaint with the retention of the discriminatory clauses which restrict completely free travel. The regulations have been the subject of much discussion in recent weeks not only in the Colony but in Peking.

Criticism has been directed from two different standpoints: from Hongkong residents both in and out of the Colony who genuinely object to obstacles to free movement for either business or personal reasons; and by the Communist authorities who find in this reasonable complaint a convenient pretext for exploitation of a grievance and embarrassment of the colonial administration.

The amendments to the regulations cater entirely for Cantonese who are bona fide residents of the Colony. This means they require identity cards as well as certain other documents to establish their entitlement to an exit and re-entry permit. Those Hongkong residents at present in China desiring to return have been given a month to apply for re-entry. There are no provisions for free passage of non-residents. To that extent the amendments may be regarded as one-sided.

AN examination of the announcement shows that Government in reaching this decision has been guided—as it must—purely by political and economic realities. There is no alternative at present. However worthy the traditional principle of free entry and exit may be it is impractical at the moment.

The Colony with its multifarious problems caused by the huge growth of population in the post-war years cannot reasonably be expected to throw open the border to free passage with the certain knowledge that Hongkong will only gain new settlers but never lose existing residents.

There is however one aspect concerned with the mechanics of the regulations which might consider, it is noted that intending travellers applying for permission to leave require three photographs. If their identity cards are not to be deposited with the Hongkong authorities on leaving, could not one of these photographs be used for a duplicate identity card to be retained by immigration officials at the border? This would help establish the identity of travellers who due to confiscation or loss of the documents entitling them to re-entry may find difficulty in returning to the Colony.

THE added confidence and security which the traveller would gain by this proposal would far outweigh the small increase in paperwork it would involve for the authorities. A slightly higher charge could be made to compensate for this safeguard, if necessary.

Finally it is worthwhile adding that travel is, or should be, a right of a citizen of this Colony, not a privilege, and that every assistance should be afforded by the Immigration authorities to those passing between here and China. Undoubtedly initial pressure will be great if anything like 500 entries are handled each day but sympathetic understanding of the plight of these people is necessary. And if it is found at the expiration of the 30-day time limit that still more bona fide residents desire to return an extension of this sensible provision should be made to help them.

PAKISTAN PREMIER RESIGNS

BULGANIN WANTS TO VISIT US

Disclosure At Sunday's Picnic For Diplomats

Moscow, Aug. 7.
The Soviet Premier, Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, today expressed the hope to visit the United States "one day."

Bulganin was answering a newspaperman's question during a reception for the diplomatic corps at his Datcha (summer residence) situated some 60 miles out of Moscow.

Asked about the possibility of his visit to the United States, Bulganin said, "We have neither a plan nor an invitation, but I also hope this will come one day."

Regarding the Soviet government's invitation to French statesmen to visit Moscow, Bulganin said, "The Soviet people want the friendship of the French people. I think the trip to Moscow of (Premier) M. Edgar Faure and (Foreign Minister) M. Antoine Pinay will strengthen the friendship of the two peoples."

All top-ranking Soviet leaders were present at the government's country house reception—the first of its kind held for members of the diplomatic corps.

They danced popular dances, sang folk songs, went out boating with the diplomats and showed them around the huge 300-acre estate once owned by Count Orlov, a favourite of Catherine the Great.

"NOT SURPRISING"

The guests were received by Premier Bulganin, who played the host. He was assisted by Communist Party Chief Nikita Khrushchev, Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov and Vice-Premiers Georgy Malenkov, Mikhail Pavlov, Anastase Mikoyan and Lazar Kaganovich.

The reception was the most informal function in the annals of Soviet diplomacy. In a speech welcoming the guests during an open air luncheon, Bulganin said, "My friends Khrushchev and myself, we have spent this day of leisure reading press reports which described our meeting today as 'without precedent.' But I think there is nothing surprising in this meeting seeing that the latest period in the field of international relations has been without precedent indeed."

At this point, Khrushchev interrupted him saying "But let it not interfere with our work." Toasting his guests with champagne, Bulganin went on, "We have here representatives of the West, the East, the South and the Southwest, as well as from all corners of the world."

FRIENDSHIP TOAST

"We have met here as friends. I would like to propose a toast of friendship to you and may

this friendship become ever stronger. "I think our meeting today expresses mankind's universal desire to live in friendship. Just as we are here together, we should live together also."

The huge luncheon was served by a hundred waiters at five long tables. Lunchon included caviar, turkey, roast pig, and goose with vodka, cognac and Crimean and Caucasian wines.

All of the Soviet leaders were very gay.—France-Press.

GIRL STOWAWAY HAS NO REGRETS

Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 7.
A beautiful 16-year-old Portuguese, Joyce Lin Pilapil, today waved goodbye to 240 "shipmates" aboard the Canadian destroyer, Athabaskan, as two detectives took her ashore to face charges of stowing away eight days ago in Hawaii.

"It was a wonderful trip," she said jauntily. "I'd like to do it again—only legally."

Joyce Lin was dressed in a red and blue cotton skirt and leather sandals as she climbed down a ladder to the detectives waiting on the deck of a coast-guard cutter which came alongside the destroyer at Long Beach breakwater.

Her hair was cut in a tight boyish bob. "I had it cut specially for the trip," she said.

She said she had a very comfortable trip in the cabin after the first day. She had left a note written in lipstick for her parents in Hilo, Hawaii.

STOWAWAY CHARGES

The two detectives and a nurse took Joyce Lin to juvenile detention quarters in Long Beach. The detectives said she would be arraigned tomorrow on stowaway charges in Los Angeles.

"I guess they'll send me back to Hawaii," the brown-eyed girl said. "But I don't want to go."

The captain of the Athabaskan, Lieutenant Commander Charles Richardson of Halifax, told reporters: "This is a very regrettable incident. I'm convinced that none of my men brought this girl aboard. But I may have to swallow those words."

He said the girl apparently climbed aboard by a crane while the Athabaskan and her sister ship, Cayuga, were in Pearl Harbour last Sunday morning. She was discovered on Monday in an awning locker. A chief petty officer found her very hungry and she was given a bunk in the navigator's cabin for the rest of the voyage.—China Mail Special.



MOHAMMED ALI

MOROCCAN CRISIS

Quick Solution Necessary

Paris, Aug. 7.
The French Government today buckled down in earnest to the problem of finding a solution for the crisis which threatens civil war in Morocco.

Informed sources said the government feels something urgent must be done within the next two weeks, before the August 20 anniversary of the deposition of Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef.

That anniversary, the reckoning day of Moroccan nationalism, is expected to be the signal for a new wave of bloody rioting against the French.

REFORM PROGRAMME

In a preliminary report to Premier Edgar Faure, new Moroccan Resident-General Gilbert Grandval was reported to have proposed the announcement of a big reform programme by that date in hopes of calming Moroccan opinion. This proposal was discussed at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, the sources said.

The reform programme will be discussed in detail on Thursday at a meeting of the Co-ordination Committee for North Africa which M. Faure set up recently.

The National Assembly recessed for a two-month vacation yesterday and Faure's hands are comparatively free. Some of the rightist ministers in Faure's Cabinet were said to be against the reform programme because they judged that the situation in Morocco was still too uncertain for such a programme to have any effect.—United Press.

SEARCH FOR MISSING WOMAN

Calcutta, Aug. 7.
Indian police are conducting a nation-wide hunt for a British housewife, Mrs. Edna Mary Dixon, mother of three children, who disappeared from her home last August.

Mrs. Dixon, wife of a British boiler expert, was last seen boarding a train bound in the direction of Madras, in the company of her Pakistani butler, Habibulla Rahaman, the police said.

The police said that when Mrs. Dixon left her home north of Calcutta on Aug. 3 last, she said she was "going uptown" and carried a camera, a small suitcase and 1,000 Indian rupees (US\$230). Newspapers here are offering rewards for news of Mrs. Dixon.—France-Press.

Decimal Currency For Cyprus

London, Aug. 8.
The Treasury today announced details of a new decimal currency which has been introduced into Cyprus.

The Treasury said the pound would remain as the standard unit, but would be divided into 1,000 mils, instead of shillings and pence. The coins, consisting of 100 mils, 50 mils, 25 mils, 10 mils and three 5 mils denominations, was struck by the Royal Mint here. On one side of the coins the effigy of the Queen was stamped, with designs on the other side. The coins are being issued in large quantities, and the old currency is being withdrawn.—United Press.

LOSES PARTY LEADERSHIP Possibility Of A Coalition Govt

Karachi, Aug. 7.
Mr Mohammed Ali resigned tonight as Pakistan Prime Minister.

His resignation came shortly after the Moslem League's Parliamentary Party had refused to approve him as Party leader.

The Parliamentary Party chose the Finance Minister, Choudhri Mohammed Ali as Party leader and authorised him to negotiate with opposition parties including the Awami league to obtain a working majority in the Constituent Assembly.

Earlier in the day, Moslem League leaders were reported to have invited the leader of the opposition Awami Party, Mr Hussain Suhrawardy, to replace Mr Mohammed Ali as Prime Minister.

He was reported to have accepted and Moslem League Party sources said that Choudhri Mohammed Ali would now begin talks with him immediately.

Fully Reconstituted

The acting Governor-General, Major-General Skander Mirza, on his first day in office announced just before midnight:

"The Constituent Assembly having been fully reconstituted, the Prime Minister has, in accordance with constitutional practice, handed in his resignation to the acting Governor-General."

"His Excellency has requested the Prime Minister to continue in office till a new ministry is sworn in."

The Moslem League will meet tomorrow morning to hear the result of Choudhri Mohammed Ali's negotiations to form a coalition government.—Reuter.

Voluntary Exile Threat By Persia's Moslem Leaders

Teheran, Aug. 7.
Moslem leaders in Persia have threatened to go into voluntary exile in neighbouring Iraq unless the Persian Government gives them a free hand to fight "the enemies of Islam."

Meetings took place during June to try to avert a trial of strength between the church and the government during the holy period of Muharram, which lasts for 40 days from the middle of August to the end of September.

Sayed Nouredine, the leading Mullah of Shiraz, an important centre some 400 miles south of Teheran, declared that there was "very great" difference between the Moslem church and the government. He blamed United States influence for part at least of the recent conflict between the Mullahs and the Cabinet.

Chief among the "enemies of Islam" mentioned by Persian Mullahs is the Bahai religious sect which was suppressed by government decree on May 17 this year.

Now, the Mullahs want the authorities to go a stage further and confiscate all Bahai property in the country, worth some millions of dollars, and disburse from government service all those known or suspected to be Bahais.

There are reported to be hundreds of thousands of Bahais in Persia, scores of them filling important jobs in finance, government administration, commerce and medicine. Since Bahais often learn English, large numbers of them are therefore employed here by United States and other Western agencies.

Sayed Nouredine was summoned by the government to Teheran in July following religious clashes at Shiraz, in which Moslems attacked Bahais who were attempting to salvage the debris of one of their most important shrines, which had been destroyed by a mob.

Since then, Shiraz has been under martial law. In Teheran, Nouredine summed up the Mullahs' demands as follows: "The United States must withdraw its military forces; they do not support the Bahai movement, which is Islam's No. 1 enemy today. The United States government could easily show its goodwill by disavowing intelligence agencies indicating Communist activities in alien-operated schools. As a result the Board named a special committee to conduct an investigation and to submit a report of its findings on August 17. "We will only be giving more ammunition to the Communists to bolster their false claims and allegations that the Chinese Nationalists here are being persecuted if these schools are closed," said Mr Chow. He also said closing of the schools would run counter to the provisions of the treaty of amity between the Philippines and Free China.—United Press.

GENEVA TALKS

New Effort To Solve Problem

Geneva, Aug. 8.

United States and Communist Chinese diplomats, at their fourth meeting here today (Monday), were continuing their search for a solution to the problem of repatriation of civilians in each other's country.

Mr Wang Ping-nan, principal Chinese negotiator, was understood to be giving his government's reply to the long statement on the civilians' repatriation issue made by his American opposite number, Mr Alexis Johnson, at their last meeting on Thursday.

Mr Wang then asked for a three-day adjournment to consult his government. The talks, which began on August 1, have been held in private.

It is understood the United States wants an early release of about 40 American civilians held in Communist China.

Mr Johnson is believed to have assured Mr Wang that all Chinese students in the United States are free to go to China if they want to, but only about 150 of the 5,000 Chinese students wish to return to China, according to the American authorities.—Reuter.

Will Oppose Schools Closing

Manila, Aug. 8.
The National Chinese Minister, Chow Shu-lai, served notice on Sunday that he would protest strongly against any attempt by the Philippine government to close all Chinese schools in the Philippines.

Mr Chow, Charge d'Affaires of the local Chinese Embassy, was commenting on a report that a high-ranking member of the Board of National Education had recommended closure of the schools on the ground that reports of their infiltration by Communists were adversely affecting the Philippine educational system.

The recommendation was based on reports by government intelligence agencies indicating Communist activities in alien-operated schools. As a result the Board named a special committee to conduct an investigation and to submit a report of its findings on August 17. "We will only be giving more ammunition to the Communists to bolster their false claims and allegations that the Chinese Nationalists here are being persecuted if these schools are closed," said Mr Chow. He also said closing of the schools would run counter to the provisions of the treaty of amity between the Philippines and Free China.—United Press.

25 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Oslo, Aug. 7.

Twenty-five persons, including ten members of a Norwegian women's delegation, were killed today in the crash of a Soviet passenger plane, the Foreign Office announced.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the plane crashed on a flight from Stalingrad to Moscow. He said the Norwegians were members of political and social groups invited to visit Russia.

The spokesman said the victims also included five plane crewmen and ten Soviet passengers.—United Press.

Archbishop Changes His Demand

Nicosia, Aug. 7.

Archbishop Makarios preached today to 1,500 chanting worshippers against the new detention law which touched off Tuesday's riots, but changed from his demands for Enosis (union with Greece) to a plea for self-determination.

While he spoke at St Nicholas' Church 45 miles from Nicosia, leaders of the secret terrorist gang Eoka were distributed in Famagusta warning citizens that anyone collecting funds for the Eoka was an impostor. The leaders said Eoka needed no funds and no collections had been authorized.—Reuter.

Fifteen students of the Imperial Defence College, including two US Marine officers, arrived at Nicosia today for a course of study in current military and political problems. They will confer with the Governor and inspect new Army camps and Royal Air Force bases.—United Press.

RHINO'S UNIQUE DISTINCTION

Calcutta, Aug. 7.

A British tea planter and naturalist, Mr. E. P. Gee, has reported seeing what he believes is the first known case of a rhinoceros with twin calves.

He spotted the rhino and her calves, identical in height, and about three years old, at 60 yards distance in the Kaziranga sanctuary in the Assam state. There were no other rhinos in sight.

Mr Gee, a leading authority on Indian wild life, said he had never heard of a case of twins being born to a rhino before, though there are several recorded cases of twins being born to Indian elephants.—China Mail Special.

Daily Express On Kai Tak Contract

London, Aug. 8.

The Daily Express today claimed that Britain was losing ground to France in Hongkong and South America in the sphere of export markets.

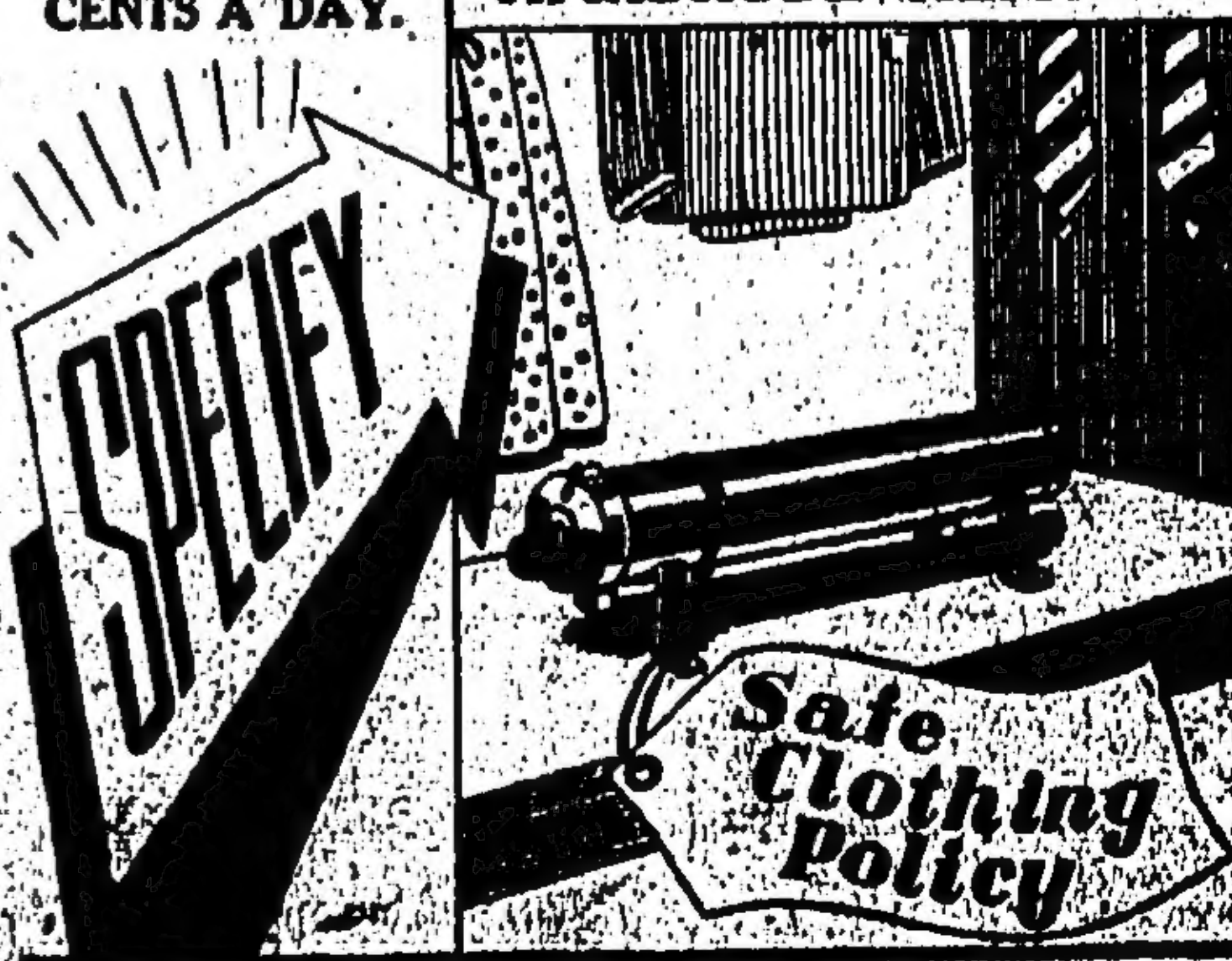
"In the British colony of Hongkong a juicy contract is being won by the French," this independent right-wing newspaper declared. "They collect £5 million in an airfield construction deal."

The French are also doing well in South America, where they have captured a whole lot of new contracts.

The British news from South America states some shipping deals have been lost altogether because of holdups in the dock strike.

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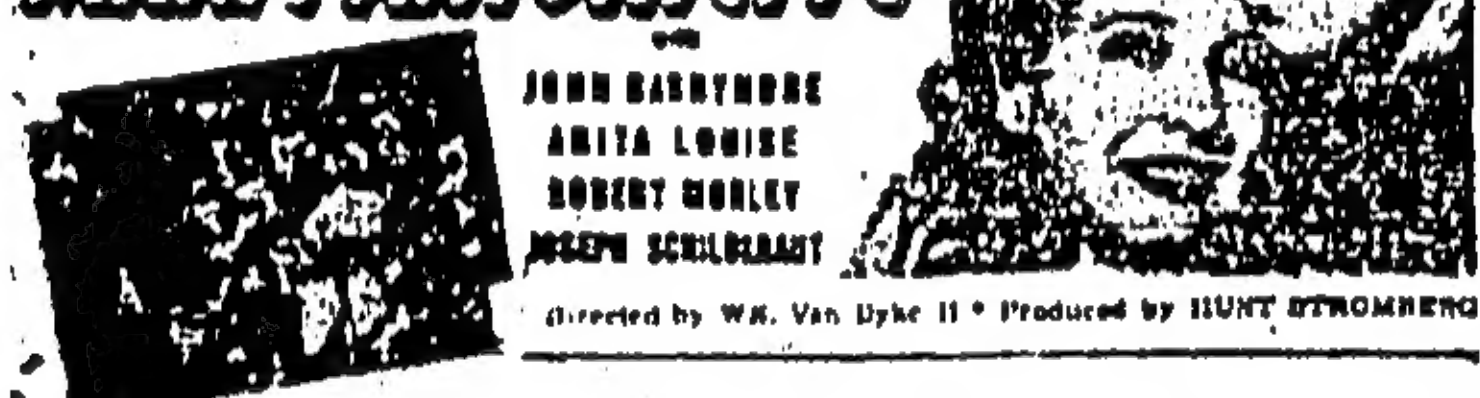
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ON OUR GIANT WIDE SCREEN!

LEX BARKER • JANE MAXWELL

MYSTERY OF THE BLACK JUNGLE

ATOMIC ENERGY CONGRESS
World Could Face Golden Future If Nations Agree

Geneva, Aug. 7.

The biggest and certainly one of the most important conferences ever held gets under way here tomorrow. It is the first international congress on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Ten years almost to the day the first plutonium bomb smothered Nagasaki the curtain of atomic secrecy begins to part for the first time.

In the next 12 days the world will catch glimpses of the golden future humanity can forge for itself if it wishes. There is a heady air of anticipation in Geneva tonight. World famous scientists—who would have been shot or imprisoned for communicating with each other a few months ago—are eager to talk shop.

They have been only names to each other until now—unseen opponents in a blind race to the ultimate weapon. Now they are suddenly face to face and it is worth haunting a few hotel lobbies to see them. "I am honoured to meet you," says the Russian to the Frenchman or the Englishman to the American or the Canadian to the Norwegians, "I thought your work on so-and-so was superb."

Exciting Time

There are smiles and handshakes and the jargon over coffee becomes more and more friendly until only another nuclear physicist would have the slightest idea of the matters being discussed. It is an exciting time for them and it will be for all the world if the conference fulfils the high hopes of President Eisenhower who first suggested it.

It looked tonight as though it might go at least part of the way.

"This congress will wipe out the memories of the last 10 years," said Reinhold Hornwag, a Japanese physicist on whose nation the first two atomic bombs exploded.

As he spoke the first "secrets" were being revealed they were all minor secrets but even a little

breach in the thick walls of atomic security is an event of worldwide importance.

The US showed its automatic pool reactor, this first automatic atomic reactor in the world. A veteran American physicist, George Weil, technical adviser to the American delegation, described it with the candour of an automobile salesman extolling a car.

Dr Weil is a famous man in atomics. He was in it in 1939 and in 1942 he actually worked the controls that started the first atomic pile working in a disused Chicago football court. "His reactor needs seven or eight pounds of U-235 mixed with U-238 in the proportion of one to five," he said giving away hitherto classified information with an air of studied calm.

Soviet Russia also revealed a secret or two. The most important was a film "First in the World" which seemed to confirm the Russian claim that it had an atom power station working in June 1945. American scientists conceded that it was not a very advanced model but they seemed otherwise to be quite impressed by the fact (which is exactly what the film was intended to stress) that the Reds know about as much as anybody else.

French Secret

The French secret is that it can make plutonium in quantities large enough for peace—or war. This is a conference for peaceful use of the atom but no one missed the significance of the French exhibit presided over by some handsome lady mathematician, Huguette Batsch—a typically French gesture to appoint so charming a representative, said the gallant delegates as they bowed and kissed her hand.

No one pretends, of course, that every nation is going to let all of its secrets. Dr Weil said the United States was revealing all it knew about the peaceful use of the atom and hope to learn as much as it gives. But the operative word is "peaceful."

Some scientists even hinted there might be a peacetime use or two not on the agenda but it is possible neither the United States nor Russia—the two countries working on it most intensively—have yet found a clue to atomic energy from the hydrogen atom. This will have to be done by fusion, instead of fission, and would be by far the most important development ever in atomic energy.—United Press.

Royal Family Picnic On Beach

London, Aug. 7.

People lolling on a quiet secluded beach near Milford Haven, Wales, were asked to move this afternoon to give the Royal Family complete privacy when they came ashore from the Royal yacht Britannia for a picnic on the sands.

But the people, moved on to a cliff overlooking the beach, peeped over and saw Prince Charles and Princess Anne romping on the sand and the Duke of Edinburgh water skiing on the bay.

The Royal Family came ashore in the local harbour master's launch.

After tea, served by the Queen, the party returned to the Britannia where the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are spending the night before they continue their Welsh tour tomorrow.—Reuter.

LEE Theatre

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

GREAT WALL presents

"THE INSPECTOR GENERAL"

Dialogue in Mandarin

Miss Cinema Rome



The beautiful Italian film star Sofia Loren is seen with Italian actor Folco Lulli when attending the contest in Rome to select "Miss Cinema Rome 1955".—Express Photo.

FRANCO-GERMAN SAAR STATUTE Rejection Urged

Saarbruecken, Aug. 7.

The newly formed Christian Democratic Union of the Saar today joined the other pro-German parties in recommending its supporters to reject the Franco-German statute at the referendum on October 23.

In passing a resolution to this effect at its founding meeting here, the Party turned against its "big brothers," Dr Konrad Adenauer's West German Christian Democratic Union which has approved the Saar statute.

(The statute proposes a European administration of the Franco-German border territory pending a German peace treaty.)

The Saar Christian Democratic Union said in its resolution that the statute would "in fact separate the Saar from Germany politically and economically."

It said it could not accept a statute which was in fact subject to no limitation in time.

Chairman

Dr Hubert Ney who was elected Chairman, told about 600 delegates that the West German Party had left the Saar Party completely free to make up its mind about the matter.

The two other main pro-German parties, the Democratic Party of the Saar, linked with the West German Free Democrats, and the German Social Democratic Party of the Saar, also party of the West German Social Democrats, called on Saarlanders last month to reject the statute.—Reuter.

ONE QUAD LEFT

Paris, Aug. 8.

Only one survivor of quadruplets born prematurely to Mme Madeleine Philibert last June remained today after the death of the third baby last night. Two of the babies died last month.—China Mail Special.

They Fear Return To Iron Curtain

London, Aug. 7.

FOREIGN sailors who dare not go back to their homes behind the Iron Curtain are a problem for officials whose job it is to find ships for them in London.

There are thousands of sailors who sought freedom by escaping to Britain, and more are always arriving.

They are Russians, Poles, Latvians and Rumanians, and to help overcome the problem, these sailors are being allowed to sign off at the last port before the ship goes to a Communist port and to get another vessel. They will not sail in a ship they know is going to a Communist port but says a Shipping Federation official: "It is impossible to know where a tramp ship will go because she can be diverted to pick up a likely cargo anywhere."

Signed off

A Polish seaman, Jerzy Gradowski, said: "I thought I had had my last trip to sea when I found my ship was sailing to Poland—but the captain let me sign off at Kiel, Germany."

"The next time I got a ship in London I made sure it was keeping to a regular route."

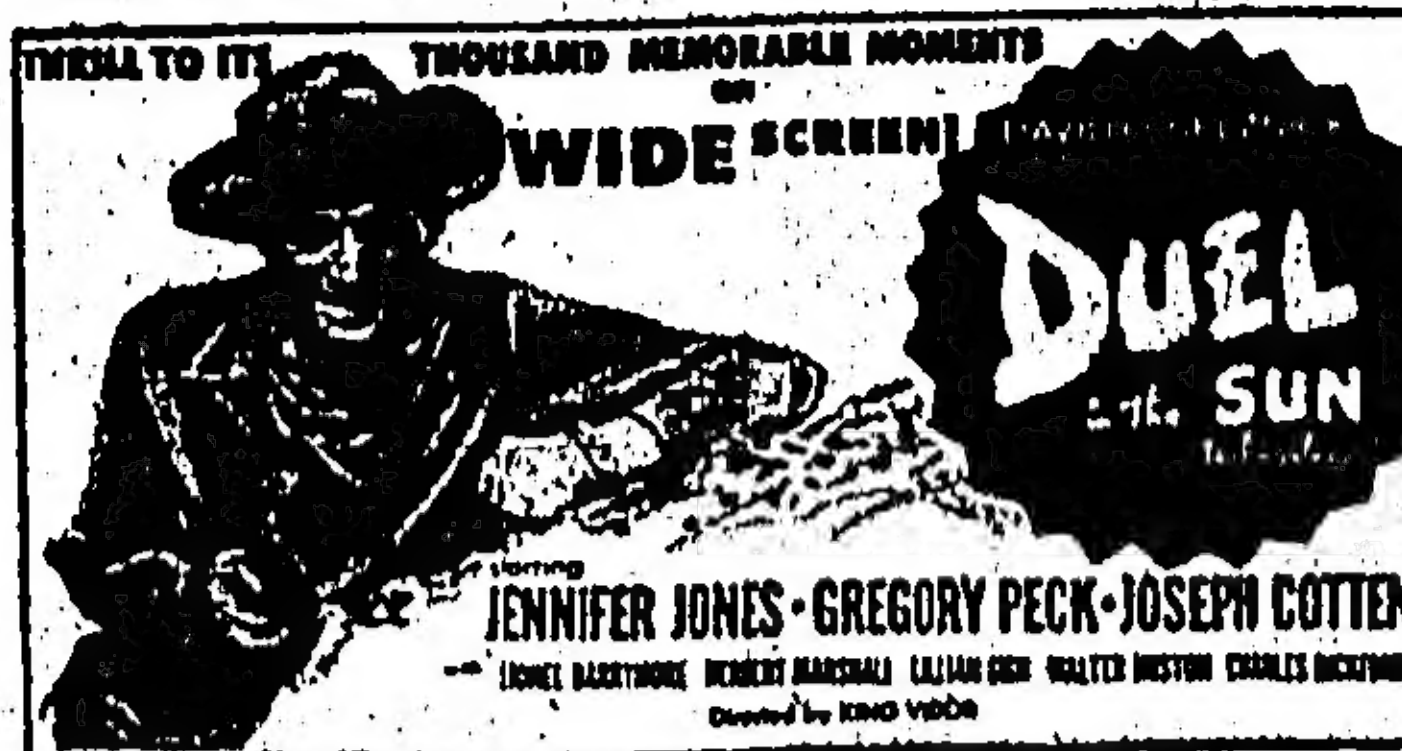
Another Pole who lives in constant fear of arriving in his own country by mistake is Ryszard Skibinski, 20-year-old donkeyman. He says: "I know I should be arrested if I went home. But I don't want to go back to Poland."

His family were all shot by the Germans, and I wouldn't change the German way of life for anything."

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SPECIAL TIMES: 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY



NEXT CHANGE! Columbia presents IN TECHNICOLOR "PIRATES OF TRIPOLI" Paul HENRIED — Patricia MEDINA

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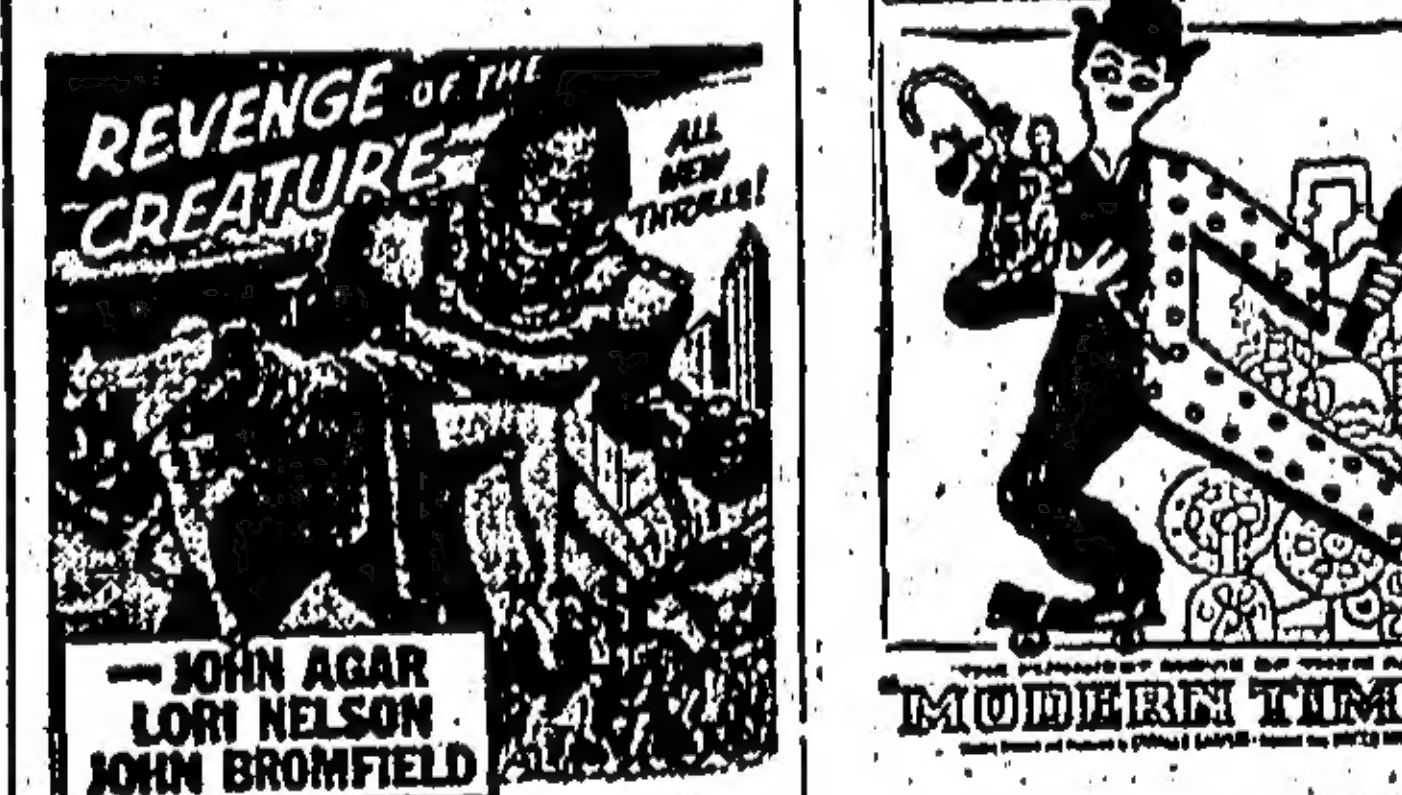
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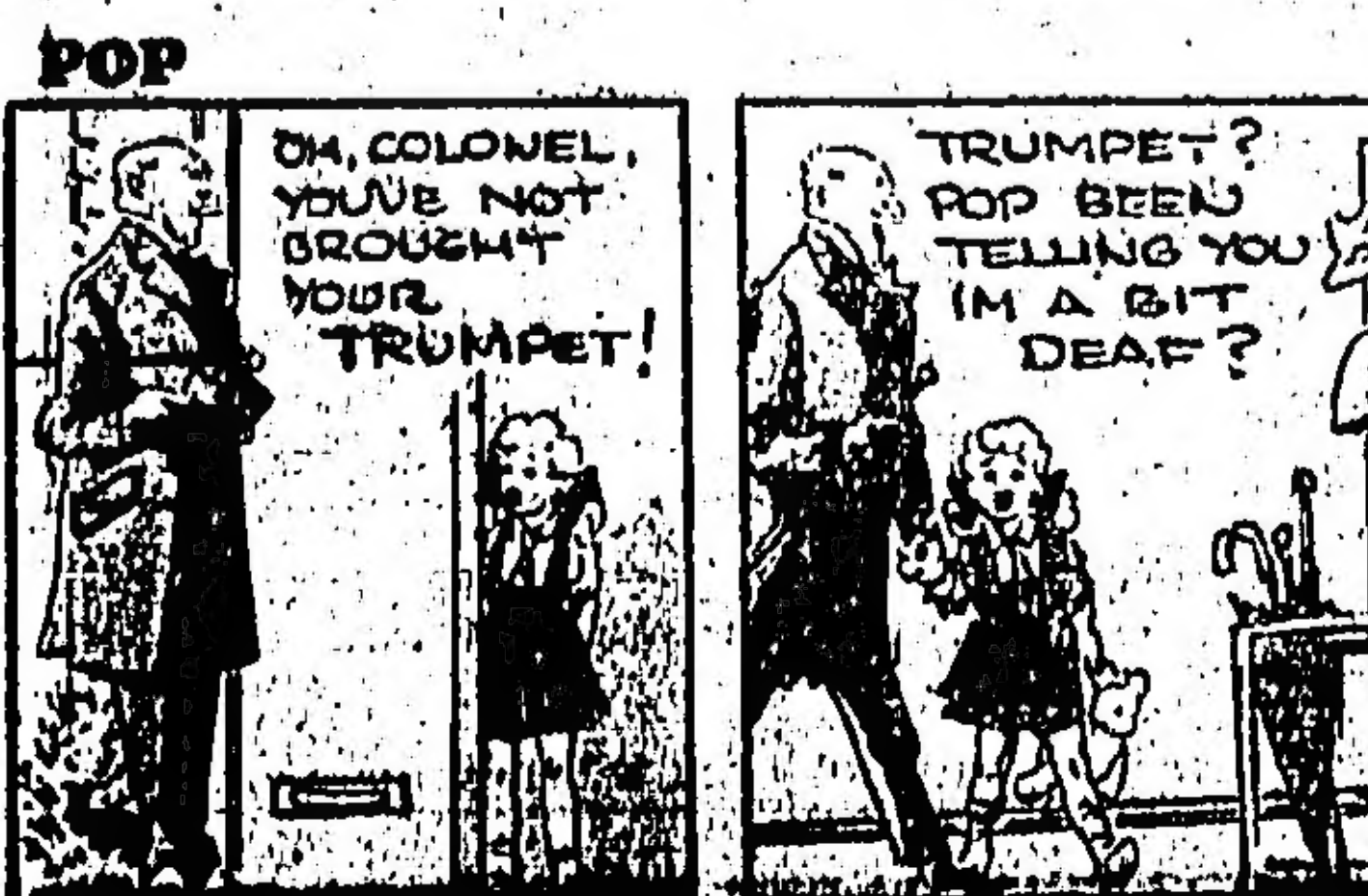
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Floods Devastate Indian Province

13 DROWNED AS VILLAGES SWEEP AWAY

New Delhi, Aug. 7.

A total of 13 persons have been drowned and 200,000 made homeless in flood waters ravaging the United Provinces (Uttar Pradesh) State of India, the latest reports revealed today.

About 200 villages have been swept away. The disaster report was issued by the United Press of India.

Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru left here today for Lucknow, the United Provinces capital, to make an aerial inspection tour of the flooded area.

Some 600 head of cattle have been drowned, 20,000 houses have been destroyed and 5,000 others damaged.

Harvests were believed to be completely lost over an area of 150,000 acres.—France-Press.

US Drought

Washington, Aug. 7. A searing August sun burned pastures through the US Midwest and East last week, but Government drought officials reported only one plea for federal aid from New York.

Weather Bureau reports through August 1 said Missouri pastures needed rain to save the shrivelling grass. Great plains pastures were suffering under heat and dryness. In Kansas, pastures were "fading rapidly" and "stock water

UNESCO To Study Asian Problems

Bombay, Aug. 7. Dr. Luther Evans, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), said today that next year's UNESCO conference in New Delhi would study Asian problems.

Dr. Evans told a press conference that the UNESCO meeting would study ways in which UNESCO could aid the cultural development of Asian nations.

It would also work out plans for distributing documents and periodicals connected with agricultural, health and education, and would try to get from all member countries pledges that they will finance at least primary school education.

Dr. Evans, who was on a brief visit to India, left for Ceylon.—France-Press.

Dominici Investigation Today

Paris, Aug. 7.

TWO top Paris detectives tomorrow begin interrogating key witnesses who testified at the trial of Gaston Dominici, 78-year-old gent farmer, sentenced to death for murdering the British Drummond family three years ago.

Inspector Charles Chenevier and Inspector Pierre Gillard of the Surete Nationale, France's Scotland Yard—are trying to find whether Dominici had an accomplice in the killing of food scientist, Sir Jack Drummond, his wife and their 11-year-old daughter, Elizabeth.

High on their list for questioning is Dominici's 35-year-old farmer son, Gustave, who was first to report the Drummond family's bodies in a field near the Dominici Alpine farm. He was sentenced to a short prison term for leaving the dying child unattended.

Another witness is Gaston's grandson, Roger Perrin, a butcher's boy who was 10 at the time of the crime. He often slept at the Dominici farm.

Pipe-smoking Inspector Chenevier, who expects to "get to the heart of the matter" this week, has a theory that there was a second person blocking the child's escape.—China Mail Special.

Moving Restaurant

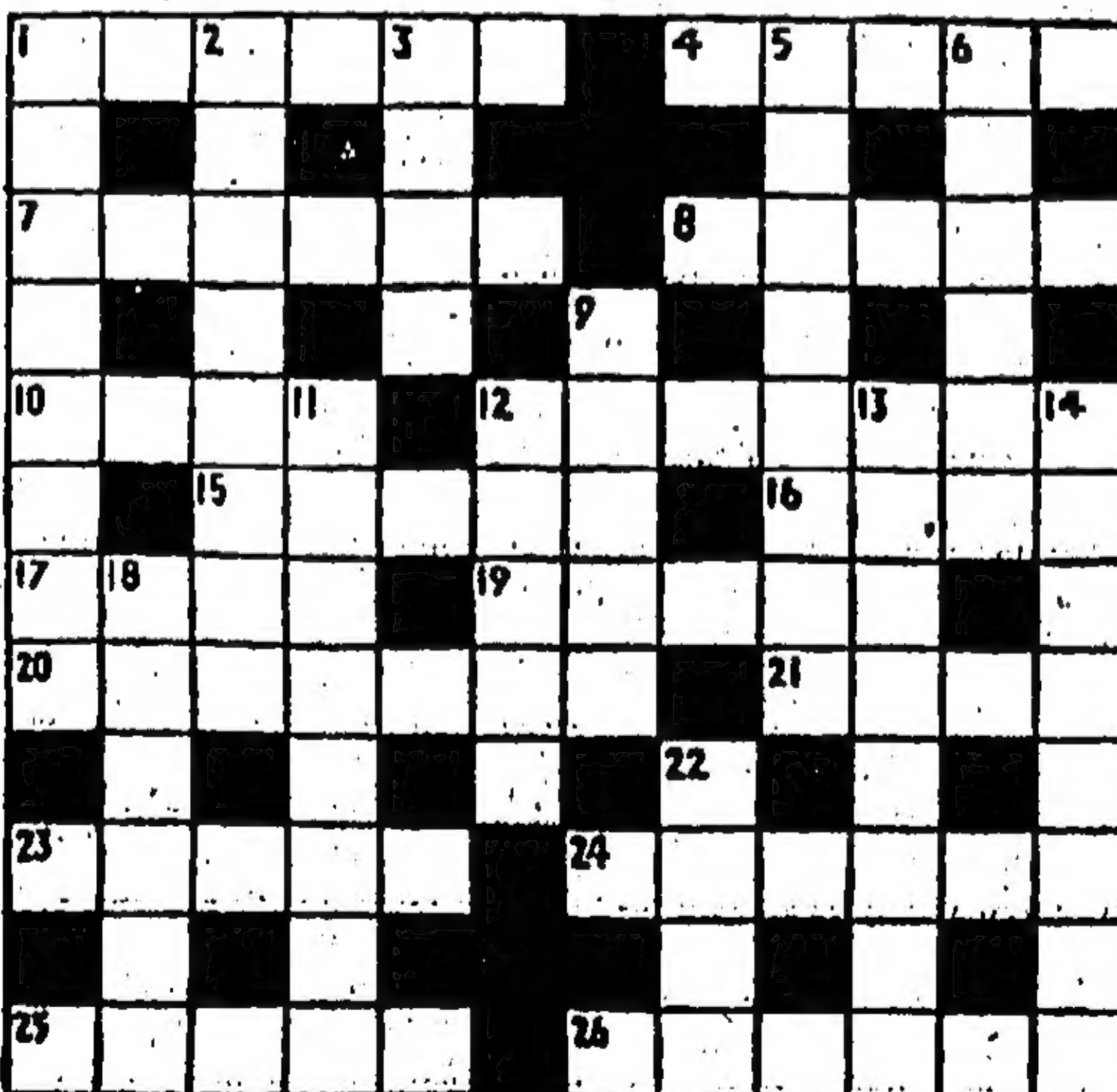
Quebec, Aug. 7.

Customers ate and drank while trucks with winches and pulleys moved the Riviera Restaurant 100 feet back from the Quebec waterfront.

Gas, electricity and telephone services continued to function and business went on as usual during the four-hour job.

Mr. Ernest Roy, the proprietor, said high tides in the spring and autumn threatened the restaurant and it was decided to move to a safer place.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

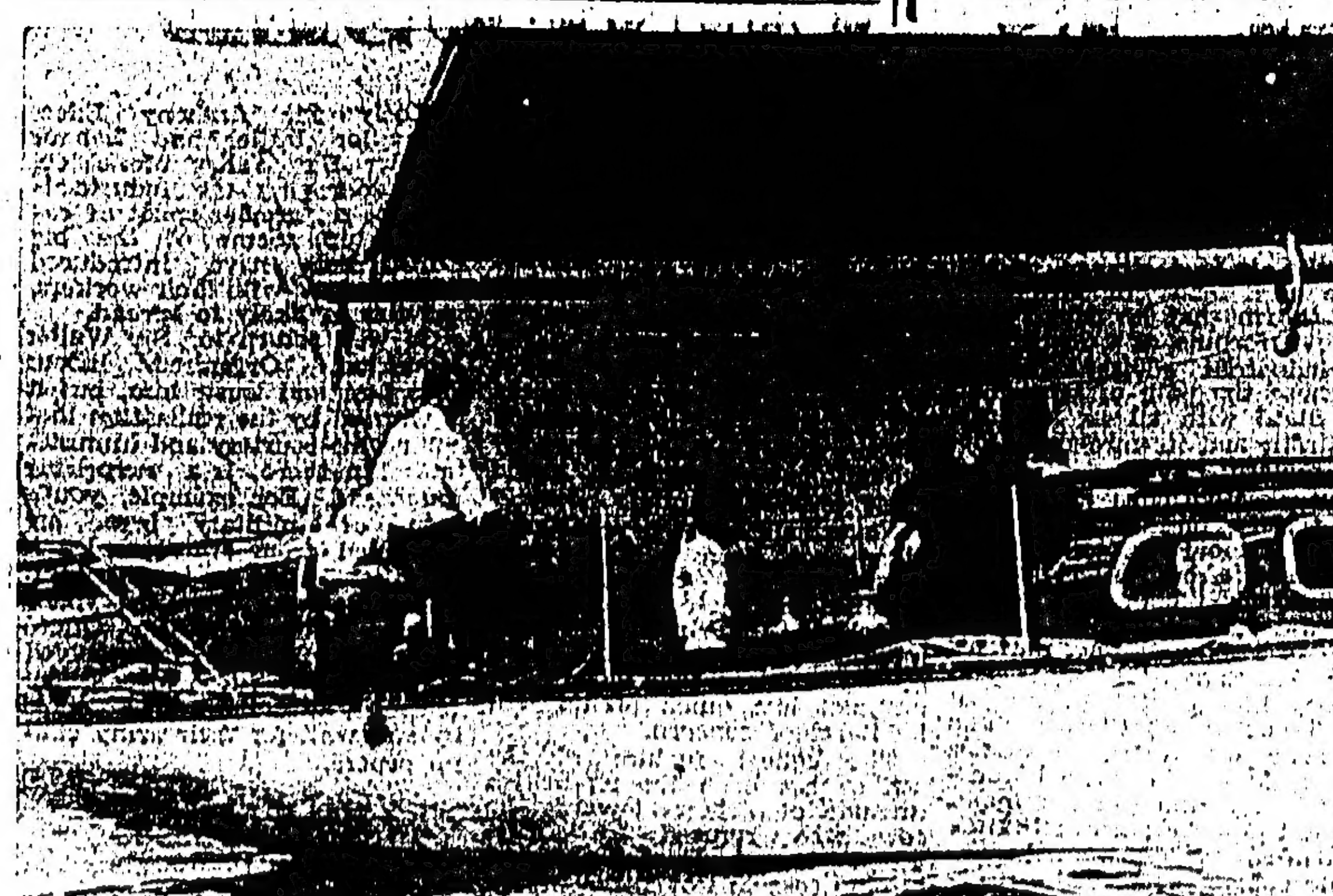
- 1 Lithé (6).
- 4 Pleased (5).
- 7 Stop (6).
- 8 Of less importance (5).
- 10 Short flight (colloq.) (4).
- 12 Discussed (6).
- 13 Command (6).
- 16 Narrative (4).
- 17 Narrow road (4).
- 18 Prelude (5).
- 20 Small completely (7).
- 21 Discover (4).
- 22 Discourage (5).
- 23 Fruit (6).
- 25 Banquet (5).
- 26 Frank (6).

DOWN

- 1 Place of execution (8).
- 2 Paris (8).
- 3 Catalogue (4).
- 5 Lively up (8).
- 6 Drive (6).
- 9 Joyful (6).
- 11 Feigns (6).
- 12 Headquarters (6).
- 13 Interfered with (8).
- 14 Fated (6).
- 15 Much effervescent (8).
- 22 Glass substitute (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Smuggles, 5 Estate, 6 Resolved, 12 Antiques, 13 True, 15 Stop, 18 Bites, 19 Able, 22 Banned, 24 Gavelled, 25 Armada, 26 Tantalum. Down: 1 Royal, 2 Stain, 3 Straits, 4 Meet, 5 Gilded, 6 Fluffy, 7 Sudden, 10 Sabor, 14 Rival, 15 Pesters, 16 Parrot, 17 Elevator, 20 Treat, 21 Easy, 22 Fiat, 23 Slam.

Duke Sailing At Cowes



Duke of Edinburgh aboard Mr. Uffa Fox's 20-ton yacht 'Fresh Breeze' in the 38-mile Britannia Challenge Cup race at the annual Cowes Regatta. Also aboard was Prince Michael of Kent who was participating for the first time. Picture shows Duke of Edinburgh seated for comfort on a riding saddle.—Express photo.

UN Should Invoke Unused Power TOP-LEVEL MEETING

United Nations, Aug. 7.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld said today the United Nations should invoke a non-used power to call a top-level Security Council meeting on major world issues.

In his annual report to the September session of the General Assembly, Mr. Hammarskjöld also criticised by inference the world's major powers for leaving the UN behind in trying to solve global problems by such conferences as the summit talks in Geneva.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said the world might find itself better off giving the UN "a chance to develop its full potentialities" in finding ways toward peace.

SINO-AMERICAN GENEVA TALKS

Subtle Blackmail Says Knowland

Washington, Aug. 7.

US Senate minority leader Mr. William F. Knowland (Republican, of California) said today that the aim of the Chinese Communists in their present Geneva talks with the United States was to obtain a complete list of Chinese living in the United States in order to "blackmail" them into returning to China.

Mr. Knowland told journalists, "The Chinese Communists are working at this in a subtle manner at Geneva. Instead of demanding that the forcible repatriation of their countrymen, they are trying to get a list of all Chinese non-citizens in this country so they can use cruel and harsh threats on their families to bring pressure for their return."

He said the number of Chinese Nationals in the United States was about 2,000. Recalling that they entered the United States with Chinese Nationalist visas, he said, "For us to transfer the nationality of these people from Free China to the Chinese Communists would be morally indefensible."

People along the United States Atlantic coast from North Carolina to central Florida have been warned that the winds will gradually increase and reach hurricane force 150 to 200 miles offshore tomorrow. They have been advised not to go to sea in small boats.

Yesterday and last night Connie, moving at a speed of 16 miles per hour, touched the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. But it bypassed the easternmost of the Bahamas chain today and is expected to reach a position east of Nassau, the capital of the islands, tomorrow morning.

Communications from the Virgin Islands are spot and there has been no word from a Permanent station film colony, including William Fox, which has been on location in the islands since the outbreak of the war.

Germany Has Boom Trouble

Bonn, Aug. 7.

West Germany is in trouble—all on account of a boom.

Problem: The boom will burn up 17½ million more tons of coal this year than the country burned last year. But coal production has only risen by 2½ million tons.

And the 15 million ton gap is by no means easy to plug. Germany exports a flat 27 million tons a year. But the figure can't be slashed. West Germany has fixed commitments to the European Coal and Steel pool.

Coal is available from the United States. But it costs \$2 a ton more than coal dug on the Ruhr. Russia and Poland have coal for export—but with strings attached which make it difficult to get immediately.

Get Worse

And it looks as though things will get worse before they get better. German coal miners have just won a seven-and-a-half hour day. Now they want a five-day week.

In all, the 15 million ton gap is just a fraction of the 130 million tons that will go up in smoke this year. But it is a fraction that could end with a big drag on Germany's fight to capture an ever-bigger slice of the world markets for manufactured goods.

One solution: the development of atomic power. But Germany is ten years behind the rest of the world.—London Express Service.

Dr Blunt To Retire

Bradford, Aug. 7.

Dr Alfred Blunt, Bishop of Bradford, who broke the silence in Britain about King Edward VIII's intention to marry Mrs Simpson, has decided to retire because of ill health.

Dr Blunt, 78 next month, set in motion the train of events which led to the abdication of King Edward, now the Duke of Windsor.

It happened on the night of December 1, 1936. Dr Blunt spoke of the expected coronation. It depended, he said, on the "faith, prayer and self-dedication of the King."—China Mail Special.

Nations Converge On South Pole

Washington, Aug. 7.

The South Pole will be the rendezvous for more humbly during international geophysical year (IGY) 1957-58 than in the entire history of the world.

In all history, only 10 men of Norwegian and British expeditions have ever been on land at the South Pole, and only five ever returned to civilisation to tell their story. Four years from now 100 or more persons may know the vicinity.

In IGY probably about one dozen scientists plus numerous auxiliaries will be comfortably housed, well clad and in easy communication, from the pole with the outside world if logistical plans are successfully accomplished.

They would be serviced in the Antarctic summer months from air or by land, and might also have international visitors from the British - Australian - New Zealand party which plans a land traversal of the Antarctic continent.

"Operation Deep Freeze" of Navy Task Force 43 will get underway about November 1 and ships will be on rings of the Antarctic by Christmas 1955. The first phase of work will be to land materials and start construction of the main base at Little America, and the "air facility" on McMurdo Sound.

Reece Flights

If conditions are favourable, there may be reconnaissance flights over the South Pole early in 1956. But the big "air lift" for the South Pole scientific station will occur from McMurdo Sound and possibly also Little America sometime between December 1955 and February 1957. An auxiliary landing ship about midway to the pole, probably near Beardmore Glacier, will reduce the hazards.

One British party of Captain R. F. Scott and four others reached the South Pole on January 16, 1912, but the entire party perished in a blizzard on the way out.

Admiral Richard Byrd, with Balchen, June and McKinley in the crew, flew over the South Pole in the aeroplane "Floyd Bennett" and returned to Little America, a journey of 1,700 miles, on November 28-29, 1929. They did not land at the Pole.

Except for these visits, the South Pole area is still an unknown land.

The United States afloat to the South Pole is confronted by unknown contingencies. It is still uncertain whether a landing strip can be established in the rockbound blizzard-swept mountainous area. If this is impossible, unprecedented parachute operations will be necessary. Dog teams will be dropped by parachute to facilitate the land work.

This plan is to air-drop 350 tons of building materials for

The big American transport "ice" in the long hauls over Antarctica. The ice may be the new D-8 caterpillar tractor, which can pull sleds carrying 100 tons. The sleds are reported to have a width of 54 inches compared with 22 inches on the conventional tractor. Pressure on snow or ice is only four pounds per square inch compared with eight or nine pounds under older types.

Icebreaker

Icebreakers will include the Glacier, launched on August 27, 1954, the largest ever built in the United States. Its displacement is 8,800 tons, length 310 feet, beam 74 feet, cruising speed 12 knots, power plant 21,000 horsepower.—United Press.

The Begum Is A Friend

London, Aug. 7.

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COVENTRY GOES BACK TO CIVIL DEFENCE

Coventry, Aug. 7.

COVENTRY, war-battered Midlands town, will tomorrow again take control of its civil defence organisation after refusing to have anything to do with it for more than a year.

In the spring of 1954, the Labour-controlled city council decided to have nothing to do with civil defence. It claimed there was no defence against the hydrogen bomb. Last month, the council decided to take the city back to its civil defence organisation. It has been on location in the islands since the outbreak of the war.

Since the row began, a Government-appointed committee of three commissioners has been running civil defence here. Tomorrow they will formally hand over their jobs to the council's policy advisory committee.

The man who moved the ending of civil defence last year, Anthony Blunt, Bishop of Bradford, who broke the silence in Britain about King Edward VIII's intention to marry Mrs Simpson, has decided to retire because of ill health.

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FREE ENTERPRISE HAS WON AND LABOUR IS CONFUSED

By SIR BEVERLEY BAXTER, M.P.

London. THE crazy railway strike was over. The crazy seamen's strike was still on. Sir Walter Monckton, the Minister of Labour, rose to open the debate in the Commons on the industrial situation.

As always he was courteous and scrupulously fair, but as the interruptions came from all sections of the Socialists the shadows under his eyes darkened and his shoulders drooped with fatigue.

When the time came for winding up the debate, Sir Walter was not in his place. Outraged nature had at last taken its revenge. The debonair Monckton was on the verge of collapse and had been ordered to rest.

When I heard the news my mind went back to 1951, a few days after the Conservatives had been returned to power following six years of Socialist government. Parliament had not yet assembled, but in the Smoking Room of the House of Commons I saw Monckton sitting pensively in a comfortable chair, staring at nothing in particular.

His Sentence

I offered a penny for his thoughts and he smiled ruefully. "Every man is entitled to his ambitions," he said. "I knew that Churchill was forming his Ministry, so I sat by my telephone and never left it. There was no particular reason why I should be given office, but there is always hope. And sure enough the summons came."

He waved his hand rather like a conductor bringing the violin into action. "I did not drive to No. 10," he said. "I danced along the streets. As a lawyer I knew that I would come out of Downing Street as Solicitor-General or Attorney-General."

"Well..." was the obvious query.

"Well..." he echoed. "Ten minutes later Churchill chuckled me out. I was Minister of Labour. And just to add to the fun Winston said he was reducing all Cabinet salaries from £5,000 to £4,000."

Monckton might have added that as a divorced man he had two wives to support, but no doubt it was in the back of his mind. At any rate there was his task—to take over the Ministry of Labour at a period of fierce resentment in the labour ranks following their Government's defeat.

And for five years he has served his sentence without any remission for good conduct. Truly the ambition of men leads them into strange paths.

Monckton was born 64 years ago, but his figure has remained slim and youthful, and his hair is plentiful and dark. In a favourable light he could pass for 50.

Without any effort he exudes unaffected charm, for he is totally without conceit or pomposity. In the first war he won the M.C. in France, but almost certainly never disliked the Germans. As a young fellow he went to Oxford and, of course, became President of the Union. He did not have to open a coat—it was always ajar wherever he wanted to enter.

But temperamentally he was drawn to lost causes. He was an official adviser to the Indian princes when the independence of the sub-continent was ending its day of glory. He was Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales and, when in later years the Abdication crisis came, it was Monckton who stood by the side of the young King until the destroyer took Edward away to France and the beginning of his wanderings in exile.

Strange Story

It would require all my space, and more, to enumerate the various offices that Monckton held after that. Suffice it to say that finally he entered the House of Commons as a Conservative a few weeks before the General Election of 1945. To his delight he was appointed Solicitor-General, a very great honour in the legal world, but hardly had he assumed that splendid role when a grateful electorate threw out the war-winning Tory Government with extraordinary heartiness.

The man who had been Solicitor-General for a few days was no more than just a private Member at a salary of £1,000 a year. But he did become Chairman of the Governor of St George's Hospital (unpaid). "I did not vibrate in the money medium," he said ruefully.

So there came the elections of 1950 and 1951. The 25 years of Socialist rule which Aneurin Bevan prophesied had come to an end in six. And Walter Monckton, who could have earned £25,000 a year at the Bar, became, as you know, the £4,000 a year Minister of Labour.

Truly it is a strange story. Here is a man of such gifts and charm that he could have made a fortune as a lawyer or an industrial adviser. Instead he chose the path of service to the State with all its hazards, its strain and its meagre financial reward.

But clear-visioned as he is I doubt if he foresaw the storms ahead. Labour is nearly always restive, but he had to face a crisis when both the dockers and the railway engine drivers were to strike at the nation's very existence. By night and by day he met the leaders of the Trade Union Congress and the heads of the striking unions. Day by day he answered questions in the House of Commons. Nor did he ever fail to meet the Parliamentary attack with absolute courtesy.

What's Wrong?

No wonder the Socialist leaders paid tribute to him—but they could not arrest the fatigue that was wearing him down. Yet he did not leave the post of duty until the railway strikers had gone back to work.

What has gone wrong with organised labour in Great Britain? The ordinary British worker has not changed his spots. At heart he is a decent, good-natured fellow, inclined to leave things too much to his union leaders, prone to give ear to the hotheads whose chief asset is a gift of one gab.

It is a fact, and a disturbing fact, that in a period when Trade Unionism has won its place as the Fifth Realism of the State, there has not been such unrest since the dark days of 1926. All of us who are concerned with the trend of public affairs are trying to understand what is going on beneath the surface.

Undoubtedly the failure of nationalisation has much to do with it. From the days of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, the cry of Labour has been for State control of essential supplies and services. Instead of the wicked coal owner riding in his carriage and grinding the faces of the poor, there would be the unselfish benevolence of the all-wise and all-human State.

And so the transformation came to pass. With a mighty Socialist Government nationalised the railways, road transport, coal and steel. Utopia had been born at last.

A Paradox

Instead of the hard-faced mine owner and his managers, there was the Coal Board situated far away. It was remote control—so remote in fact that the miners could not reach them with their grievances.

The rumblings and the grumblings grew into a menacing prod. Production dropped and costs rose. In fact, Britain became an importer of coal which, you will agree, is absurdity in excelsis. The year 1955 will mark the biggest imports of coal in our history.

In the meantime, the dockers were proving fruitful soil for the glib-tongued Communist agitators. Over the last three years we have hardly had more than a few weeks at a time without holdups in the docks.

Yet here is the paradox. Despite the plague of strikes British industry, under private ownership, was doing well and share prices were rising right across the board.

It is a fact that for more than a year now there has been a sustained stock market boom which has brought untaxable gains to investors and gamblers alike. Women especially have found that the Stock Exchange is far more exciting than Monte Carlo.

The mugs and when prices seemed likely to fall the American investors stepped in and sent them up again. Americans had discovered that British equities were giving a higher yield than American equities.

Un-British

Yet there was a perfectly sound reason behind it all. When Sir Stafford Cripps became Labour's Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1948, he called for a dividend restraint. In fact he demanded it. On the other hand, there was no comparable wage restraint.

Statistics show that from 1947 to 1954, the period which opened with Cripps' "standstill" policy, wages and salaries rose from 25,475 million to 29,205 million. Yet in the same period interest and dividends rose by only £271 million.

Therefore, what has really happened is that interest and dividends have now come into

line with wages and salaries. The fact that a lot of silly or shrewd women have crashed in on it is not important. The very essence of a stock market is that shares can be freely bought and sold. Otherwise there would be means by which new companies could raise essential capital.

Nevertheless, the psychological effect has been bad and has supplied the agitators with material for their inflammatory speeches. Fortunately the market now seems to have settled down so that investment, and not just quick profits, will be its chief concern.

The ugliest feature of the strikes has been the un-British attitude of strikers towards the few who refused to strike. There is an English phrase, "Being sent to Coventry," which has a cruel meaning. The origin of the saying is obscure but the meaning is stark clear. When a man is sent to Coventry, none of his mates will speak to him.

Thus, after the railway strike ended, there would be an engineer, driving a train, who would not speak to his fireman because he had remained at his post during the strike. In many cases this silence treatment was continued off duty, and was even extended to the fireman's wife.

His Dreams

It is hard to explain in a people normally characterised by humour and broad humanity. But probably the defeat of the Socialist Party at the polls, and the clear evidence that State ownership is doomed to failure, has robbed the British workman of dreams that he had cherished for generations.

Free enterprise has won the war against Socialism. Individualism has won the war against collectivism. However he might phrase it, the cry of the British workman is, "Give me my dreams!" But he knows that his dreams have been destroyed by reality.

Wise Sir Anthony Eden, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Labour Minister Sir Walter Monckton, are encouraging the industrialists to a greater spirit of co-operation. Some of the big industrialists have introduced profit sharing with their workers, and this is likely to spread.

So we return to Sir Walter Monckton. Organised labour likes him and trusts him, but it is worried by the realisation that behind his courtesy and humanitarianism there is a surprising toughness. For example, young men of military age are exempted from army service if they sign on to go to sea. But they sign on to go to sea. But hardly had the exempted young seamen walked off the Queen Mary on strike than they received notice from Sir Walter's department that they must stand by and wait for their army call-up papers.

Real Bosses

"Why did you act so quickly?" demanded the Socialists in the Commons. To which the suave Sir Walter replied: "Because otherwise I would not have been able to find them." Nothing more was said. That velvet glove of Monckton's conceals a particularly tough bit of metal.

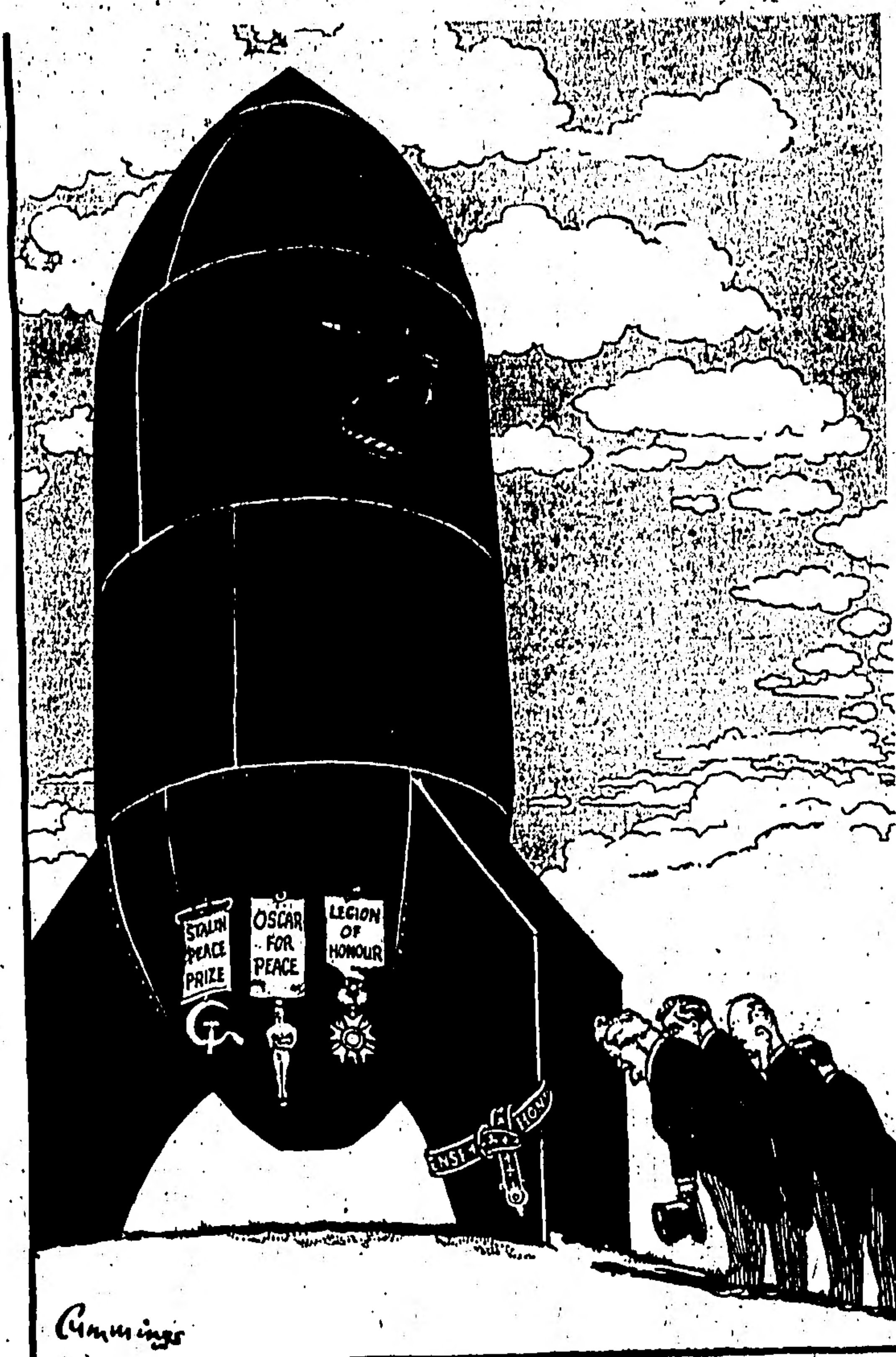
My own feeling is that organised labour will be brought to reason, not by employers or politicians, but by their real bosses. There is an old saying that strikes end when the wives can no longer endure their husbands idling about the house.

It may well be that the women of Britain will play the last card.

If, as seems probable, the wives' patience is exhausted, we may see a definite change in the troubled psychology of organised labour.

Perhaps Sir Walter will even be able to get away for a summer holiday where he can sit on the sands and watch the blue waters of the Mediterranean lap the sun-kissed shore.

But in his heart he will know that the time has not yet come when he can utter those last immortal words of Hamlet: "The rest is Silence."



THE HERO OF THE CONFERENCE
London Express Service

THE WOULD-BE SUICIDE

DID IT HAPPEN?

FACT or FICTION? All the stories in this series COULD be true. But did this incident actually happen? Tomorrow the answer will be published.

EXAMINATION nerves can make people do funny things. I myself was sick twice before the French Oral in School Cert. But only once have I come across an examinee who threatened suicide if he failed—and meant it.

It happened during my first year as a lecturer at the University College of Swansea. My subject is English, a popular one with students because there's a pretty hefty demand from the schools for people to teach it, and a good majority of Swansea graduates on the Arts side go in for teaching.

So the English classes are large, and any large class contains a number of mediocrities. One of the most mediocre mediocrities that first year of mine was a chap called Howard. I don't know why, but as exam time approached I got worried about him. He came to lectures regularly enough, sitting at the front, a small, pale, dried-up figure with dark hair falling over his brow. What marked him out was his extraordinary spatch.

I felt for him no more than the usual blend of exasperation and pity one feels for a difficult student until one evening just a week before the exams. I was in the pub for a couple of quick beers before a play—reading when I got chatting to a Science student who wanted a light. After a bit I happened to ask him if he knew any of the chaps who did English.

"Only one," he said. "Lives in my class, see? Queer type he is."

"Can't really make him out. Hope for your sake they aren't all like him."

"Some impulse made me say: 'He's not called Ifan-Thomas, by any chance?'"

"That's right, man. Dead funny that. Well, roll on, indeed. Struck you as queer too, has he?"

"Yes," I said. "Very queer."

"You want to watch that boy, you know. Worried about him, I am."

"Why, what's the matter with him?"

"These exams, you know, they're driving him half round the bend, honest. Do you know what he told me?"

A twinge of anxiety made me bite my lip. "Not?"

"Said if he don't pass he'll do away with himself."

"Oh, he's pulling your leg," I said, trying to laugh. "Without a word of a lie, man. He meant it. I know him and he meant it. Disconcerting he said he'd use."

I went on trying to laugh, but it didn't sound convincing. The Science student went off to chat to some of his mates soon after and I got no more out of him. I thought a good bit about what he'd told me, especially one afternoon the following week when one of the English exams was being held. I went into the exam room for something and saw Ifan-Thomas sitting at one of the desks, by the wall.

He looked just as he'd looked at my lectures: not writing, not moving, his head in his hands.

I went across and looked over his shoulder. He gave no sign he knew I was there. In an hour and a quarter he'd written two



Ifan-Thomas sat under a standard lamp. A rash of sweat glittered on his upper lip. His hands clawed at his stomach.

It read: Tenyson wrote several long poems called narrative poems because they tell stories.

At the Examiners' meeting I found that Ifan-Thomas, by having recollected such matters as Milton's blindness and Shakespeare's authorship of 17 marks, had collected a total of 17 marks out of a possible 300, the lowest aggregate in living memory. The Examining Board recorded a verdict of FAILED.

They could hardly have done otherwise.

I came out of the meeting feeling very low. I kept thinking I should have mentioned the story told me by the Science student. But what good would that have done? They still couldn't have passed him. The thing now was to get hold of him, tell him the result and watch his behaviour.

Straight Up

The chance came sooner than I expected. He was waiting outside the main College building, a little apart from the usual group of students who'd come to find out their results. He came straight up to me.

"How did I do, Mr. Amis?" he asked in his low murmur. "I swallowed." He was pale as usual, and was biting a finger nail. "I'm afraid it isn't good news," I said. "I'm very sorry, but... you've failed."

Wait a minute, I want to see you about... He interrupted me with a peculiar ringing laugh, throwing

up his arms. Any remnant of hope I might have had that the Science student had been lying or exaggerating completely vanished. Then, before I could stop him, he wheeled away, stumbling for a moment, and ran off down the drive. I started forward after him.

I hurried round to his digs, but there was nobody there except the landlady. She said she wasn't expecting him in to tea or any special time, like.

No Luck

I next rung up a colleague who I knew would be sympathetic, but he too was out. It was now after six o'clock. I called at the pub in the hope of seeing the Science student, but no luck again. Things were getting too much for me and I started drinking fast, telling myself foggy that in a minute I'd go back to Ifan-Thomas's digs and sit there until he returned. But I didn't go. I was afraid he might have got back earlier and done whatever he was going to do.

Ten o'clock came and I wandered home.

My landlady met me on her doorstep.

"Oh, Mr. Amis, thank heaven you're back."

"Why, whatever's the matter, Mrs. Hughes?"

"A man, a terrible man. A terrible man waiting for you in your room, Mr. Amis. Told me he was dying, he did. And he looked... On Mr. Amis's Dyne."

I went into my room and shut the door. If things had got as far as this, Mrs. Hughes couldn't help.

Ifan-Thomas sat under the standard lamp. A rash of sweat glittered on his upper lip. His eyes were closed, screwed up. From his open mouth there came a harsh, shallow, gasping. His hands clawed at his stomach. Very slowly, he opened his eyes and saw me.

"I'm dying," he said, and a faint smile touched his wet lips. "I'm dying. Sorry."

"Oh, God," I said. "You fool. How could you? Just give an exam."

"I know...silly of me. Come to apologise."

"Whatever for?"

"Your lectures...not paying attention...I was rude."

"What on earth does that matter now?"

In Triumph

He seemed to rally for a moment.

"I had to fail, you see. Dad would have made me go into school teaching otherwise. Couldn't have stood that. Managed it all right, didn't I?"

He shook slightly. "God, wish I was going to die. Been celebrating hard. All that gin."

I couldn't speak. I was to know later that the would-be suicide, Ewelyn Ifan, Zephaniah Thomas (known to his friends as Ifan) had passed with 83 per cent and gone home in triumph. But just now I could only gaze at Howard Ifan-Thomas as he stood up.

"Where can I be sick? All right, I'll find it. Here... He took a bottle of gin from his pocket and held it out to me.

"Have a swig while I'm gone. You look as if you could do with it."

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DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

YES NO

Put your tick in the space above and keep this page by you until tomorrow when the answer will be given with another story in this series by...

JOHN GUN

On the left, a man in a suit is sitting at a desk under a lamp. On the right, a man in a suit is standing and looking at the man at the desk. The man at the desk is looking down at a piece of paper on his desk.

Bayer

Parasitic skin disease, itching, eczema etc.

Mitigal

OIL & OINTMENT

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HONGKONG

KOWLOON

THROUGH THE INVISIBLE WATER BARRIER

HE BROUGHT THE RECORD BACK TO THE FAMILY AND TO BRITAIN

The sleek turbo-jet boat speeds out over the calm, blue waters of Lake Ullswater. The man huddled over the controls says a quiet prayer as he opens the throttle. There is a sudden tightening in his throat as the speed builds up: 110 mph...115...120...

The controls become harder to handle, skidding threatens to tip the boat on to its back. The wheel is gripped more firmly as the speed increases. Now it's 130...140...150...160...170...190...200...its 202.32 miles per hour.

Bluebird has done it—smashed the world water speed record, cracked through the invisible water barrier that a boat meets

around the 200 miles an hour mark. Donald Campbell is World Champion. And a wife is de-

liriously happy. A mother smiles a smile of part congratulation, part relief. Her husband, Donald's father, Sir Malcolm Campbell, died in the cause of speed.

VICTORY SMILE

Sir Malcolm's dying wish was that son Donald should bring the water speed record title to Britain. Now he has fulfilled that wish. The victory smile flickers on his lips as he pushes goggles and helmet from a perspiration-covered forehead—those same goggles and helmet that Dad used to wear.

Three brave men had died in previous attempts to beat the water barrier. Italian Champion Verga Mariani vanished in a ball of smoky flame when his speedboat blew up at 200 miles an hour last year. English ace John Cobb and Sir Henry Segrave were also killed approaching the barrier.

But jet-boat racing and success on the water isn't just record breaking to Donald. And Bluebird is more than a high-powered speedboat. It is the forerunner of a new form of propulsion—which in the end will revolutionise sea going.

STABILITY

To Donald ships are like trains. They can't go much faster because they're tied to the medium on which they move. But if a ship could rise above the water and maintain its stability by means of a foil below the surface—then a whole new form of water travel would be opened up.

It would be safer than anybody at present dreams off. Bluebird is the first step in that direction.

And yet when you meet this extraordinary 34-year-old Donald Campbell, you wouldn't imagine him to be a man interested in science—or breaking records.

He is so ordinary. He looks altogether too powerful and steady to be happy in the confined cockpit space of Bluebird. He has the puckish humour of a sports master.

But once on the water Campbell is the calm craftsman. There is no panic, no nerves, no visible misgiving. Just a quiet determination not to take chances. After all you don't toy around with a £25,000 boat. It would be rather expensive building another.

ANOTHER BLUEBIRD

In October, 1951, another Bluebird broke up under Campbell. Now the wrecked craft's propeller goes everywhere.

Donald goes—as a reminder that death lurks round the corner should he relax.

An insecure nut, a loose wire, a slack bolt—any of these could mark the first step on the quickening path that ends in tragedy.

But from this man with the ice-cool brain, from this practical joker who can see the funny side of anything, give generously and love animals and children, a typical comment was: "Every job has its risks. It's just that mine seldom gives a second chance."



DONALD CAMPBELL

Most Footballers Start At School But Not Peter Sillett; Cricket Was His Game

Says GEORGE WHITING

Peter Sillett, of Nomansland, Southampton, Chelsea, Young England, England, and Great Britain, has promised himself a beanfeast when he plays right-back for the last-mentioned outfit against the Rest of Europe in Belfast on August 13. And all because of a Frenchman named Vincent.

He was telling me about it last week at Stamford Bridge, where last season's Championship games were being celebrated in the heady and exotic atmosphere of sunshine, gold medals, champagne and a new coat of paint in the front office.

"It was my first full international match for England—against France in Paris last May," said Sillett. "And what do I do?"

"I give away a penalty when I am late in tackling their outside-left, Vincent. He turns two complete somersaults, the referee blows up, and France score the winning goal from the spot."

NO PARTIES
"What a way to play for England—and with my wife watching. No parties for me that night. I was the most miserable man in the world."

"My wife and I slunk away like a couple of criminals and spent the evening in the quietest bar we could find."

THE LOT
And if the Sillett story runs true to form our tall, dark and just-handsome-enough hero will not have to seek solace in any Belfast bars. For things have a way of turning out right for this pleasant young six-footer with the burr of Hampshire in his voice and the thump of a mule in his right foot.

Meals On Wheels In Circuit Of Britain Cycle Race

Problem for the promoters of the 1,000 miles Circuit of Britain cycle race won by 27-year-old Yorkshireman D. Robinson, leader for six of the nine days, in 49 hours 18 minutes 31 seconds, was feeding the 70-odd crack amateur cyclists of Britain selected from an entry of 180.

Since the competitors had to eat on route whilst still pedalling their way round Britain, the traditional roast and veg had to be waived for the more convenient meal in the saddle largely comprising energy-forming sweet stuff easily consumed.

They were issued with a total of 3,200 oranges, 1,600 pears, 1,000 bananas, 800 bars of chocolate, 1,000 glucose tablets, 3,200 pints of fruit juice, 140 lbs of fruit-cake, 160 lbs of cheese, 80 lbs of suet and, according to somebody's count, 10,000 pieces of lump sugar.

Only Argument On The Diamond

No baseball game was played during the week-end. On Saturday, the U.S. Navy did not show up on time and the game was postponed.

For instance... nine months ago, he was just another bit-and-hope "stiff" banging away in Chelsea's reserves. And now? Captain of Young England, full England international, picked for Great Britain, Championship medal for Chelsea... the lot. Well, nearly the lot.

Sheer absent-mindedness cost Chelsea the Cup last season—could happen to anyone—but I understand manager Ted Drake is arranging that it shall not occur again. Routine, really.

Most footballers start at school, but not Peter Sillett. Cricket was his game at Downton School, near Salisbury, which must have been a source of doubtful pride to his father, who had signed professional forms for Southampton on the same day as the aforementioned Ted Drake.

ARGUMENTS
Dad was Charlie Sillett. Remember him? Killed while serving with the Royal Navy during the war. Rattling good full-back in his day. Southampton captain. Kept "The Lamb" at Nomansland, a village pub on the county border, 12 miles from Southampton. One half of the bar in Hampshire, the other in Wiltshire. Good for trade—and arguments.

"Dad did his best with me," says son Peter. "Had me out on the village green for hours, trying to make me kick with my left foot. Afraid I cheated, though. Used my right foot whenever Dad turned his back."

BOOT TROUBLE
But talent will out. Three years after his father's death, 14-year-old Peter stuffed a youth trial at centre-forward for Wiltshire, took a turn at right-back for Nomansland, and got the surprise of his life while changing his pants behind the goal one wet Saturday afternoon. Arthur Holt, scouting for Southampton, saw enough promise under the mud to sign him on amateur forms.

First time out with Southampton's League side, against Cardiff City. Sillett insisted on playing in the boots that had done duty in the village, split one of them asunder after 20 minutes, continued in his socks, and got told off for his pains.

Came National Service... barmy in the officers' mess at Andover... captain of the RAF team... and then Chelsea, in August 1953. Southampton, they say, got £12,000 for him, after Sillett had said no to Sheffield Wednesday, likewise to Preston North End and ditto Sunderland.

Joining manager Drake, his father's old team-mate, was a dream come true, but Sillett, as frank about his failings as he is diffident about his story-book successes, tells no epic tale of those early days at Stamford Bridge.

DROPPED
"I arrived full of beans and bacon. Nearly 14 stone. Half-trained. Played in the first seven League games, then dropped. Quite right, too. Jumping into First Division football is not as easy. You play as hard as ever you did, but everybody thinks quicker."

Playing "understudy" did me good. "I was good. Last season, I was playing for the last two games. What Ken Armstrong was saying."

That was a bitter-sweet thing. I was back in the Chelsea dressing room, but I was not back in the Chelsea team. I was back in the Chelsea team, but I was not back in the Chelsea team.

our last 21 matches. Enjoyed every minute of it—except one. The several millions of Chelsea supporters will not need to be reminded of that particular minute. For lesser breeds, let it be recalled that Sillett was talking about the day he was called upon to take a penalty kick against Wolves, with ten minutes to go, with the score 0-0, with the League Championship issue in the balance, and with strong men turning their heads away at Stamford Bridge.

TALKING POINT
Sillett's size alone banged the ball well and truly home, just as it had with four previous penalty shots for Chelsea. Come to think of it, he has never missed.

And now... the 22-year-old son of Charlie Sillett plays full-back for Great Britain against the Rest of Europe. It's quite a talking point down at "The Lamb"—even on the Wiltshire side.

(London Express Service)

OPEN RINKS AND PAIRS RESULTS

The following are the results of Open Rinks and Pairs Lawn Bowls Championship matches played yesterday:

B. Douglas, W. S. McFarley, J. B. Baxter, and R. B. Marshall beat C. M. Regan, E. C. Barros, S. S. Hussain and F. Tate 24-22.

W. J. Howard, R. Bass, F. Lee and L. M. Neves lost to J. Hoosen, A. Minu, I. Ali and A. M. Omar 14-25.

G. F. Santos, L. Silva, R. Tay and R. K. Lau beat A. F. Pereira, E. Laure, C. R. Rosell, and C. Z. Paros 18-15.

J. S. Victor, A. V. Lopes, R. G. Laure, C. R. Rosell, and C. Z. Paros 18-15.

C. A. Gutierrez, G. A. Noronha, and C. E. Noronha lost to R. J. Liddell, P. K. Kavanagh, P. Hughes and C. Nickels 18-21.

D. C. Silva, A. A. Gutierrez, C. F. Remedios and L. F. Xavier lost to A. R. A. Rahman, K. M. Hamjani, R. M. Ribeiro and U. A. Rumjani 17-21.

W. Chambers, R. Morrison, W. Riley and A. Z. Elliot beat J. H. K. Sloan, B. I. Bickford, K. A. Furrow, and P. Gardner 19-18.

SOCCER SCANDAL

Another Italian First Division Team Relegated On Corruption Charges

Milan, Aug. 7.

Italy's highest football authority tonight ousted a second team from the First Division on sensational charges of corruption which have thrown the sport into the worst crisis of its history in Italy.

The National League relegated Catania, Sicily's only team in the First Division Championships, after investigating charges by a former Secretary of the team that a referee accepted bribes of 1,500,000 lire (£802) to favour it in two matches which it won last season.

This punishment came a few days after similar action against another top division club, Udinese, from Northeast Italy.

Udinese, runners-up in Milan in last season's Championships, were relegated to the Second Division and four players of the Propatria team at Busto Arsizio near Milan were barred for life from professional football.

CRUCIAL MATCH

They were accused of having accepted money from Udinese in a crucial match two years ago.

Only a few football fans and reporters were outside the League headquarters when the Commission announced its verdict after an intensive two-day hearing.

Policemen posted around the building to guard against incidents had been withdrawn. There were no demonstrations during the day.

Irate Udinese fans had threatened to march on Milan last week but stayed at home in the end.

Italian newspapers have been giving the scandal pride of place on their front pages. Many of them have published leading articles on the cases of two teams and rumours involving other top teams.

SPORT FRAUDS

Members of Catania's management threatened earlier today that if their club was demoted they would "blow the top off the whole business, dragging in five or six other teams."

At the same time the Government was reported to be considering action to clean up the football tangle. It was reported that the Italian Olympic Committee urged the Government to introduce legislation quickly which would make "sport frauds" a criminal offence.

Football in Italy is big business. Good players are "sold and bought" at huge prices. The public spends annually 3,000 million lire (£1,725,000 sterling) to watch matches and 32,000 million lire (£18,400,000 sterling) on football pool bets.—Router.

Bousfield Wins German Open Golf Title

Hamburg, Aug. 7.

Ken Bousfield (Coombesbury), recent winner of the newly instituted British Close Professional Championship, today won the German open title with a 72 holes aggregate on the Falkenstein Course here of 279.

He finished two strokes ahead of Syd Scott (Carlisle) leader at the end of 36 holes and Alfonso Argenti (Italy) who tied for second place with 281.—Reuter.

Sports Diary

TODAY
Water Polo
Knockout competition at Victoria Pool, Army in South China.

Open Pairs (Third Round) Matches at KBGC, Recoelo, IRC, HKFC, CCC.

Football
Management Committee meeting of the HKFA, Sports Road, 6 p.m.

TOMORROW
Bowls
Open Pairs matches at KBGC, HKFC, Recoelo, and IRC.

Meeting of Interport Sub-Committee at Sports Road 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY
Football
Taiwan Girls Softball team arrive.

THURSDAY
Bowls
Open Singles matches at KBGC, HKFC, Recoelo, CCC and IRC.

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D.O.B.A. Dinner
Referees Dinner
U.N. Association
Endeavourers Play
Swiss National Day
Ladies Recreation Club
International Work Camp
Manufacturers Union Dinner
Apilchau Kaifong Ceremonies
Cocktail Party on Board President Wilson
Royal Naval Dockyard Sports Association
Jaycee's Tour of Gold & Silver Exchange
Liberation Shield Lawn Bowls
Munsang College Speech Day
Morrison Memorial Service
Arrival of U.S. Airman
B.O.A.C. Cocktail Party
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etc. etc.

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In Sydney the French Rugby League team beat local Australian opponents in a decisive game by 8 points to 5. In this picture, Australian player, Wilson has just been tackled by a Frenchman.—France Press Photo.

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Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen &
Davy-Davy at Holt's Wharf from
10 a.m. on August 9 and 10, 1955,
and consignees are requested to have
their representatives present during
the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.
Hongkong, August 8, 1955.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
"CARCHAS"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
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their representatives present during
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.
Hong Kong, August 8, 1955.

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South Africa's Constitutional War Nears Its Climax

Pretoria, Aug. 7.
South Africa's five-year-old "Battle of the Constitution" is moving towards its climax, with the Nationalist Government's decision to "pack" the Senate for the votes which they need to pass controversial legislation.

Under the Government's recent Senate Bill, signed into law after its forced, stormy passage through Parliament, the South African Upper House is being "reconstituted," ready to return to work next January with its membership boosted from 48 to 89, 77 of them certain Government supporters.

Extra votes gained by this means will enable the Nationalists to obtain the two-thirds Parliamentary majority required for a piece of "apartheid" legislation which will "purge" white, or European, electoral rolls of "coloured" voters of mixed blood.

Success in this at the next session of Parliament in Cape Town next year would give the South African "white domination" Government final victory in a long, frustrating political battle against the main United Party Opposition. This started in 1951, when a simple act aimed at "transferring" these coloured voters was invalidated by the courts who ruled that the Constitution required a two-thirds vote for any change in franchise.

"Reconstitution" involves each of the country's four provinces — the Transvaal, the Cape, Natal and the Orange Free State — in special Senate elections.

8 Senators

Each province in the past has returned eight Senators elected under a system of proportional representation by an electoral college of the province's principal councillors and Members of Parliament. Now, each province must return a number of Senators equal to one fifth of its national and provincial election constituencies added together — but not less than eight — and majority party voting will apply in the electoral colleges.

As the Nationalist Party now controls three out of the four provinces — the Transvaal, the Cape and the Orange Free State — through majorities in the councils, it guarantees itself solid blocks of Senators from those provinces. The United Party Opposition is left with Natal.

Under the new system, the Transvaal will have 22 elected Senators and the Cape 22. Natal and the Orange Free State, the small provinces, retain eight each. Southwest Africa, the former German territory mandated to South Africa after World War I, will continue to have four Senators — two elected and two nominated.

In addition, the new Senate will have 16 Senators appointed by the Governor General instead of eight such nominees in the old Chamber. Four white Senators elected by Africans of Cape Province will continue to sit in the new Senate as they did in the old one.

The Government party leaders in the Transvaal and Cape provinces began arrangements for their candidate senators soon after the South African Parliament ended its annual six-month session in June. "Applications" were invited and deposit fees fixed — £20 in the Transvaal and £25 in the Cape — for all aspirants seeking vacancies in the new Senate, where the annual salary is £1,400.

Other Elections

Transvaal's senators are expected to be picked from candidate lists submitted to a meeting of Nationalist Party Transvaal Members of Parliament (members of the Assembly or Lower House) and provincial councillors on August 10. Elections in other provinces are due later.

In the past, the Nationalist Government has been 14 short of a two-thirds majority over all others in joint sessions of both the Assembly and Senate sitting together. When the minority Conservative Party, who favour the elimination of "coloured" voters from white electoral rolls, has voted with the Government, the gap has been reduced to nine.

The Government seems certain of a small overall majority in any joint session which it calls during the next session of Parliament. It is estimated that it will muster 171 votes, with 166 required for two-thirds of all members. Nationalists already dominate the House of Assembly by 94 to 69 from all other parties. In the new Senate, they will overwhelm all others with 77 to 12.



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be determined by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8
By Air
Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Great Britain & Europe, 9 p.m.
Japan, 8 p.m.
Macao, 8 p.m.
By Surface
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9
By Air
Thailand, 10 a.m.
Indo-China, 11 a.m.
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 2 p.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Philippines, 6 p.m.
Korea, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Middle East, Africa, 8 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, 8 p.m.
Canada, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m.

West German Ambassador Briefed

Bonn, Aug. 7.
The West German Ambassador to France, Baron Vollrath von Moltzahn, arrived here today to confer with Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano about the forthcoming Soviet-West German talks in Paris.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN CASABLANCA

Casablanca, Aug. 7.
Two bombs exploded in the city here today, one of which wounded five people in the Place du Commerce section around midday.

One person was reported to be in a serious condition. The bomb which had been placed in the courtyard of a hotel was spotted by the proprietor, who promptly threw it into the street where it went off.

The other exploded later on the first floor landing of an apartment house in the European zone occupied by a Spaniard and a Jew. There were no casualties there. — France-Press.

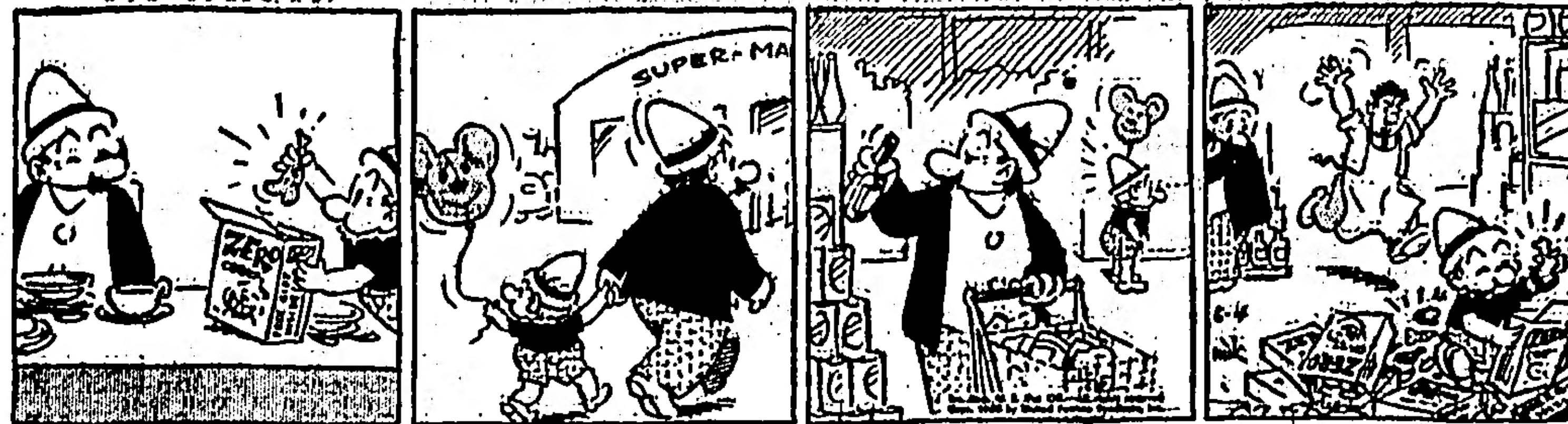
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mik



NANCY

—ERNIE BUSHMILLER



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Holtzman



PACIFIC ISLANDS PLANT RESEARCH Of Vital Interest

Sydney, Aug. 7.

Little publicised but vitally important work on plant and crop research for the Pacific Islands is being carried out by the South Pacific Commission in conjunction with other authorities interested in or responsible for the future prosperity of the area. One important phase of this work is the introduction and study of new plants.

In May, 1955, a conference was held in Canberra to review the progress of this work and to discuss future programmes. It was sponsored by the South Pacific Commission and supported by the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The meeting had the advice of one of the world's leading authorities on plant introduction, Mr Carl O. Erlanson, head of the plant introduction section of the United States Agricultural Research Service. Scientists from Papua and New Guinea, Fiji and India, from the CSIRO in Canberra and Brisbane, and from the South Pacific Commission headquarters at Numbia, took part in the discussions.

Plant introduction is not new to the Pacific Islands. Centuries ago, when the Polynesians entered the region, they brought with them the plants which still provide their main food crops — yams, taro, breadfruit and bananas. The Europeans brought rice, maize, the pineapple and many other plants which were new to the region. Some of them, such as coconuts and coffee, are important sources of export income today.

Bamboo and rattan could be more widely grown as these crops had a good future potential in the construction of houses, furniture, and for handicraft uses. New applications for bamboo were being developed. For instance, a method had been found in the United States of making aluminium joints which could be connected to bamboo by infra-red ray treatment. This new technique was permitting increased use of bamboo, where light structural material was required.

Pepper was suitable for small-scale cultivation as a subsidiary cash crop, and was arousing increasing interest in the area.

However, it was pointed out at the conference that introduction and selection activities should have as their objective the development of a greater uniformity of fruiting, and maturing, and provide varieties more resistant to diseases.

TROPICAL FRUIT
Tropical fruits and nuts offered opportunities for development both as cash crops and food crops but there was an important need to establish reservoirs of potentially useful material. Supplies could be sought from Florida, Hawaii, Indonesia and Malaya.

The quality of peanuts, rice, yams and taros in the area was high, but there should be a greater inter-territorial exchange of outstanding varieties. Maize and sorghum were in need of improvement and promising varieties should be introduced from outside the area.

These are examples of the subjects discussed and surveys made at the Canberra conference. The work now being undertaken is not only important for the economic development of the region but significant in its potential contribution to general knowledge in this field of scientific endeavour. Its continuity requires patience, and the results of such an essentially long-term programme may lie far ahead. Future generations inhabiting the islands of the Pacific will reap the benefit of the research work now in progress.

ALLEGED BANDIT'S TREASURE
New York. Authorities at El Centro, California, are investigating a woman's story of hidden treasure — \$1,500,000 (£238,700) worth of gold coins — which she said was buried in Texas graveyards by Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit-revolutionary.

The woman, Mexican-born Miss Dolores Vasquez, 78, said on a hospital sick bed that she had been one of Villa's colonels and his most trusted aide. She knew where the money was and wanted it to be used for displaced American ex-servicemen.

They withheld details of her statement on where the gold is hidden.

Asked why she had not dug up the gold herself, she said: "People would wonder why I would dig down to look for any of Villa's money when I was alive and he was dead and I was a widow." She said she was a widow and had no children.

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TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

NZ Looks For Record Timber Output

Auckland, Aug. 7. New Zealand's timber output in the current year, ending March 31 next, will beat even last year's all-time record of 616,000,000 board feet.

One project alone now about to come into production, will shortly add to the annual output 72,000,000 board feet—the total planned yearly production of the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company Limited's timber, pulp and paper mill.

The Tasman Company will use 23,000,000 cubic feet of logs a year from a previously untapped source—the 1,000 square miles made Kaitake forest in the central North Island, planted 30 years ago with North American pines.

Current exploitation of the country's exotic forest resources represents the greatest industrial revolution which this British Dominion has known.

Apart from sawn timber, a host of wood products, including kraft pulp and paper, veneers, hardboard, wallboard, cardboard and millwall bags, are pouring from new mills. Soon newsprint will be added to these commodities from the Tasman Company's £1,000,000 machine, which has a capacity of 75,000 tons a year.

Two established companies, which between them pioneered the use of the 1,000,000 acres of exotic man-made forests, are expanding production in their special fields. These are the Whakane Board Mills (cardboard) and New Zealand Forest Products (kraft pulp and paper, timber, wallboard, hardboard etc.). The Whakane Board Mills are increasing output from 16,000 tons to 32,000 tons a year. Forest Products, a £7,000,000 enterprise, is stepping up its timber, kraft pulp and paper production to meet domestic and overseas orders.

National forest policy aims at an annual surplus of at least 50,000,000 cubic feet of round forest material for export in some form of manufactured goods over and above local requirements for sawn produce or pulp and paper products.

The New Zealand State Forest Service says that over any long period this quantity of raw material converted, should have an export value of between £10,000,000 and £12,000,000.

On the basis of latest developments this export figure will be achieved, and possibly exceeded by 1957.

In the past year, production of indigenous timber declined, continuing a trend first recorded in the previous year. This trend to exotics will become much greater in the future with the rapid depletion of native timber. The Forest Service has adopted a conservation policy in the indigenous forests and is restricting felling.

Indicative of the spectacular rise of New Zealand's forest industries is the fact that production of wood pulp in the past ten years rose by nearly 330 per cent. Output leapt from 34,415 tons in 1933-34 to 12,772 tons in the year to March 31, 1955.

The Tasman Company's mill alone will double these figures in the current year without taking into account expanded production by the other big companies.

Wood pulp exports last year, mainly to Australia, totalled 22,000 tons. This figure will be greatly exceeded this year.

The capacity of New Zealand's pulp and paper industry in 1955 will be 425,000 tons, compared with the present capacity of 183,000 tons.

New Zealand's forest developments spring from the imaginative conservation policy adopted when the State Forest Service became a separate department of State in 1920. Exotic forests were planted to forestall a timber famine and to make possible a reduction in the cut from the indigenous forests. It was found that North American pines would grow up to three times faster than in their native soils. — China Mail Special.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET REVIEW

By Elmer Walzer

New York, Aug. 7. Stocks last week suffered their widest break since the week ended March 11.

The decline amounted to 9.43 points in the industrial average which closed the week at 459.40. The loss, however, amounted to a mere two per cent.

In dollars, the decline knocked values of all listed issues down by \$3,000,000,000.

Railroad issues closed the week at 135.00 in their average, a loss of 3.19 points. Utilities were off a mere 30 cents at 66.23.

Sales for the week fell to a daily average of 2,108,590 shares from 2,232,981 shares a week ago.

Friday produced a recovery. So did Tuesday and Wednesday. All were small. The big declines came on Monday when industrials lost 5.00 points, and on Thursday when they were down 6.80 points.

The actual news of industry failed to provide a clue to the market break. The real reason was the market itself which had been pushed up and with little or no resting period. Traders were advised to be cautious.

MORE REASONS
Later on in the week more reasons came into the news. The prime interest rate was boosted. Banks also lifted rates on bankers' acceptances, and but one Federal Reserve centre boosted its rediscount rate. Money was tightening all around and this was bad psychologically for the market, the trading element said.

Two big companies—Standard Oil (N.J.) and Chrysler Corp. provided disappointments. Each had record first half earnings and each clung to its usual dividend instead of boosting the payment or declaring an extra as market operators had anticipated.

Another reason for market lethargy and profit-taking was the failure of railroad issues to participate with vigour in the rise. That group closed down on the week with Union Pacific off 4 1/4 points and Santa Fe off 3 points.

Utilities, considered an investment group, were sustained by selective buying in a few issues.

A total of 872 issues, a majority of the 1,418 traded, declined. A mere 387 were able to record gains.

Average issues did better than other groups.

Steels turned down. Bethlehem selling ex-dividend, was off 4 1/2 points. — United Press.

World Bank Loans Over \$409 Million

Washington, Aug. 7.

The World Bank made 20 loans totalling \$409,000,000 (£146,227,200) to 14 countries in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the Bank reported today in its annual financial statement.

This brings to a total of \$2,324,000,000 (£829,069,999) loans advanced by the Bank since it began lending operations in 1947.

The Bank's loans were chiefly designed for reconstruction of war-shattered areas. In recent years the stress has been on economic development of nations seeking to raise their living standards.

Gross income for the last financial year was \$38,500,000 compared with \$50,500,000 (£18,028,500) in 1954. Expenses for the 1955 fiscal year amounted to \$33,000,000 (£12,068,000).

The report said there were now 86 members of the Bank. Israel had joined during the year and Czechoslovakia had ceased to be a member. — Reuters.

The Bank of England Statement

London, Aug. 7.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended August 3, reads as follows:
Notes in circulation... £1,207,000,000
Government securities... £2,771,000,000
Other securities... £2,221,000,000
Reserves... £2,771,000,000
Total... £8,970,000,000

STERLING Further Losses Of Gold Can Be Anticipated

EFFECT OF STRIKE

From Ronald Boxall

London, Aug. 7.

The big July gold loss is an indication of the seriousness of the setback suffered by sterling last month as a result of rumour of impending deflation. The fall in reserves was the largest for more than three years and brought the total of the sterling area's gold and dollar losses to date to \$218 million.

The actual decline in reserves was \$136 million. But this tells only part of the story. For the sterling area's financial transactions with Western Europe are settled a month in arrears and July's big deficit will call for a gold payment of \$35 million to EPU within the next few days.

The Treasury claims that the pressure on sterling that caused this alarming drain on gold reserves is already a matter of the past—a claim which is borne out by the recovery in the sterling exchange rate since Chancellor Butler tightened credit controls and denied any intention of allowing the rate to depreciate below its present fixed minimum.

At the same time, however, the Treasury spokesman warned that the gold figures gave some idea of how strong credit contraction would have to be. Faced with a movement of this size, "the authorities can hardly fail to apply the new measures with firm determination."

Many Factors

The setback suffered by the reserves last month was due to a number of factors. The growing realisation of the serious implications for Britain's balance of payments, of the recent prolonged dock strike, coupled with the much-publicised evidence of inflation at home (which the Government's previous measures had signally failed to halt) coincided with the appearance of normal seasonal strain on sterling led to the loss of confidence among foreign businessmen.

But these factors in themselves do not explain the size of the July gold loss. This was due above all to persistent rumours that the pound was about to become convertible (August 1 was the date most often mentioned) and that as a preliminary to this the British authorities would permit sterling to be traded within wider margins than the present 2.78-2.82 dollars. Everyone knew—or thought they knew—that this meant a devaluation in disguise.

Later in the year some benefit can be looked for from the recent disinflationary measures. But the best that can be hoped for from this will be to help offset the heavy annual instalment on the United States and Canadian loans which fall due in December. — London Express Service.

Britain's dropping exports to Canada may force a change in its liberal trade policy affecting Canadian industry, Mr James S. Duncan, Chairman of the Dollar-Sterling Trade Council and President of Massey-Harris-Ferguson, said today.

Mr Duncan said British exports to Canada were down by \$200,000,000 for the first six months of this year while Canadian exports to Britain were up \$100,000,000 over 1954, establishing a record.

The Dollar-Sterling Trade Council felt Britain would be forced to change her liberal trade policy unless the situation was brought into balance, he said.

Canadian exports to Britain would expand as Britain's dollar position improved, but Britain might tighten up trade restrictions if its exports to dollar countries continued to decline, Mr Duncan added.

He also announced that Mr A. E. Grauer, Chairman and President of the British Columbia Power Corp. Ltd. had become a member of the Dollar-Sterling Trade Council.

British Columbia played an important part in stepping up Canadian exports to Great Britain, Mr Duncan said. The United Kingdom recently increased purchases of British Columbia lumber, newsprint, stamens, bean meals and canned salmon. — United Press.

Brokers today quoted the following stock prices:

Opening	Closing
Batu Lintang Rubber Co.	\$1.70
British Rubber Co.	40/-
Consolidated Tin Smelters	32/-
Fraser & Neave Ltd. Ord.	\$1.73
Fraser & Neave Ltd. 7 1/2%	\$1.73
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$5.50
Kempas Ltd.	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Estates Ltd.	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co.	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 7 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 10%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 12 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 15%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 17 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 20%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 22 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 25%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 27 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 30%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 32 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 35%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 37 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 40%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 42 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 45%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 47 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 50%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 52 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 55%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 57 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 60%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 62 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 65%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 67 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 70%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 72 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 75%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 77 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 80%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 82 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 85%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 87 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 90%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 92 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 95%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 97 1/2%	\$1.50
Malayan Rubber Co. 100%	\$1.50

The Bank of Franco Statement

Paris, Aug. 7.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended July 29, reads as follows:
Total gold holdings... 1,400,000,000 francs
Total foreign currency holdings... 1,400,000,000 francs
Total reserves... 2,800,000,000 francs
Total assets... 2,800,000,000 francs
Total liabilities... 2,800,000,000 francs
Total equity... 2,800,000,000 francs

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HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$1,140,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
HSBC			1025
INDUSTRIALS			1045
SHIPPING			2220
DOCK			2015
PROVIDENT			800
WATERWORKS			800
LAND, ETC.			1040
HSBC Hotel			1040

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Ceylon Rubber Prices

Colombo, Aug. 7.

Minister of Commerce Shirley Cares said on his arrival here last Friday that the Ceylon trade mission which has been touring Europe has created an interest in Ceylonese goods.

Mr Cares cut short his European tour to rush home for discussions on the revision of rubber prices with Communist China. Government sources said he may go to Peking for direct talks on the rubber situation.

The Minister said the trade mission visited 17 European countries.

A trade agreement was signed with Spain, and draft agreements were discussed with Italy, France and Czechoslovakia, he said.

Negotiations with France and Italy will be continued through their diplomatic representatives in Colombo before agreements are signed, he said.

Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia said they would be willing to send trade missions to Ceylon to discuss the promotion of trade, he said. — United Press.

More important however is the fact that speculators are on the run. And when the markets begin to fall after the prolonged boom nobody will know when it will stop or who will get hurt in the process. So-called "speculative favourites" haven't been the only ones to suffer.

Industrials and oil shares have sustained the biggest falls with many losses ranging to £10 10s. The Financial Times Industrial share index lost 11.23 points in three business days to Thursday and was sharply down again on Friday.

SOME EXAMPLES
Here are some examples of the week's losses in the various sections of the market:

Government securities were also down, but though less sharply, War Loan 3 1/4 per cent finished at £78 6s 8d, a loss of 12s 8d on the week.

The weakness of other markets had its influence on commodity shares. Even rubber shares turned dull despite a new record price of the commodity.

Some issues, however, moved against the trend on "special factors." In this category were Chinese bonds which rose markedly at the beginning of the Geneva talks between China and the United States.

Upstream interest at the end of the period centred on the Government's first crop estimate of the season to be published on Monday morning.

While the acreage planted this year is the smallest since 1883, and the yield obviously will be below last year, yet crop experts emphasize that the yield per acre may reach a record. One survey said plants in various sections are bushy and generally well fruited.

Originally trade ideas some weeks ago became fixed on a crop of around 1 1/4 million bales. Since then the estimates have been creeping up gradually with some quarters now bordering on the 12-million mark.

The average of five estimates indicated an August 1 crop promise of 11,558,000 bales. This would compare with last year's crop of 13,079,000 bales. The average guess of 48 members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was 11,578,144 bales. The highest estimate was 12,000,000 bales on the question of what the outcome of the issue on an export subsidy for the new crop would be. After several conferences at the Cabinet level, President Eisenhower late in the week indicated an announcement would be made soon on the Government's cotton export policy.

After the series of conflicting reports, the rank and file of traders finally decided to let the matter keep percolating and wait for the official decision to be made.

Weakness at Liverpool

From Our Files

100 Years Ago

The Rose, the first of the new postal steamers, made her final trip round the island on Tuesday, the 31st ult. The accommodations of the little vessel are wonderfully extensive for her size. Besides a handsome and very airy saloon, meant exclusively for Europeans, there are no less than five comfortable private cabins on deck. The speed of the steamer is very satisfactory, but this trip cannot be taken as a test, for unfortunately the lever of the feed-pump broke owing to the casting being defective. This caused a stoppage of nearly an hour, and subsequently her speed was diminished, as the hand-pump could not feed the boiler. With these drawbacks, the passage round the island occupied less than four hours.

POLICY SYSTEM PROBE

The Gazette of Saturday last notifies the appointment of a Commission "to enquire into the police system," and invites the public to give evidence either verbally or in writing. As remarked elsewhere, it is not stated what police system is to be inquired into, or whether it is intended to reform the police of Hongkong, or to prove that there are places (which we doubt) where it is a better system. It is also remarkable that the investigations should be unaccompanied with the names of Commissioners;—a material point, for any good end the inquiry will serve depends upon whether or not it is to be conducted by officials. If, as we have heard the members are, the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Magistrate, and the Attorney General, without disparagement to these gentlemen individually, we do not believe that the members of the community who could probably tell most about the police, will volunteer to give evidence either verbally or in writing, to a secret Commission, whether composed of these or any other officials, who are to manage an enquiry into the conduct of officials, and to be answerable only to officials. The public neither knows on what end the investigation is undertaken; but many of them believe—we trust it is not so—that it is to white-wash a rotten establishment, and that volunteer witnesses who might try to produce another result, would probably neither promote the public nor their private comfort.

GOOD LOOKING FELLOW

It will be borne in mind that nobody—at least nobody beyond the official pale—can be compelled to give evidence before this secret tribunal; though, were it an open court, or popularly constituted, there would be lack of testimony—perhaps more than Government would like to have. We use the disjunctive particle or, because we believe that the investigation of certain inquiries and abuses must be conducted secretly in order to be successful; but in such cases, while witnesses should be effectually not nominally protected, the result should be made public.

We do not know that it is the first fruits of the Commission, but on the day fixed for its first sitting, the appointment of Assistant-Superintendent of Police, vacant by Mr. Caldwell's resignation, was conferred on Mr. Grandpre, who, except that he is a good looking fellow, and an alien, with a pretty extensive Government connection, does not possess any peculiar qualifications for the office; certainly not superior to Inspector Jarman, and other inspectors who have been carved out. Such an appointment, while an "enquiry into the police system" is going on, shows pretty plainly that at all events the "system" in Hongkong is not to be reformed.

Typhoon Becomes A Storm

Typhoon Hope was "downgraded" to a tropical storm today but still packed enough punch to threaten Tokyo with 40-mph winds.

Air Force weather planes located the storm at 9 a.m. 280 miles south of Tokyo, moving northeast at 15 miles per hour.

Forecasters predicted that Tokyo would be hit later today by steady 20-mph winds with gusts up to 40 miles. United Press.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

So Far It's Nothing More Than A Threat

GOVT AND PRICE-RAISING MERCHANTS

Sydney, Aug. 3.

It is just a week ago that the Government rushed into print with the announcement that it would no longer tolerate the merchants who were jacking up prices and controls were to be clamped on immediately.

Sydney beamed. This was the stuff to give the troops. But so far the only ones to cop it in the neck are the bakers who at least have been faced with a rise in the price of flour, yeast and many other ingredients.

Nothing so far has been done about the barber who cheerfully put up the price of haircuts by sixpence to 4/3 and made it dearer to shear a human than shear a sheep, or the dozens of lines that have had a penny and twopenny added to them by the grocer.

Bread, of course, has always been a jolly old political football, and while bringing down the price of haircuts may not gain many votes at the next election, a halfpenny off the price of bread almost certainly will.

The most unbelievable point of all is that the State Government is toying with the thought of re-introducing quarterly adjustments to the basic wage.

It is unbelievable because, although cost-of-living is a very new thing, there is some sort of stability about this, say, wireless and adjustments to the basic wage each quarter would only once more start prices chasing wages and vice versa.

It's mad because each couple of shillings rise in the basic wage adds something like a million a year to the transport bill and our transport already is losing more millions a year than any sane man cares to think about.

And it's out of the question because the Federal Courts have scrubbed the adjustments, which would mean that people working under Federal awards would not get any increase whereas his workmate, under a State award, would get a few shillings rise—none of which would help towards industrial peace.

All people are hoping at the moment is that, but as prices are rising, the Government will be content to leave them be rather than meddle with wages.

CAR RACKET

It has been recognised round these parts for a considerable time that as far as many dealers are concerned the second-hand car business is just a racket.

The Quarter Sessions Court this week Judge Carlwile said it was wicked that inexperienced young men could start got-rich-quick businesses, handling large sums of other people's money and keep no records.

"I don't know how these people furnish income tax returns," he added.

He made this criticism when two second-hand car dealers pleaded guilty to having defrauded people of large sums of money.

He let one off on a bond, sent the other to gaol.

Many of these dealers are experts in dressing up an engine that has seen a few days with a mixture of disinfectants, kerosene and water and the most smelliest old engine looks sweet and, with a little tinkering, runs beautifully—for about a fortnight, then...

Of course, there are some mighty fine car dealers who go out of their way to do a good job, but many of them are just get-rich-quick merchants.

TOUGH ON THE HOADS

Two of the people most fed up with mankind at the moment must surely be Davis Cup player Lew Hoad and new wife Jenny.

For the last week or so we have been fed all sorts of stories about Lew. His grumpy, railing, rude, impatient and all the rest of it.

It's quite obvious that Lew Hoad is out of form. He is newly married and he's missing Jenny. So what? He is not the first player in any sport to lose form and maybe it's not so unnatural that he should be missing Jenny.

In Melbourne, Mrs Hoad did not pull any punches. She protested that "people already are prying into our private lives." She said she was used to read reports that her husband was making and disgruntled because she was not in America.

"They're silly stories," she said, not very far from tears.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Well, Mr Schultz, what kind of excuse have you drummed up for the price of steak this year? Are you going to pull that old drought on us again?"

Boys Winning Now They Grow Degrees The AB-Sea Way Apples Without Pips

London, Aug. 7.

More and more boys who cannot afford to go to a university are going to sea instead to win their degrees while they earn.

They are studying in their spare time aboard Britain's merchant and fishing ships.

They study under a University of London scheme instituted two years ago which includes merchant ships as examination centres for subjects which do not need practical examinations.

Not Dodgers

The men find a ship better than a university not only because they can earn while they learn, but because there are far fewer distractions at sea than ashore.

An official of the Seafarers' Education Service, which administers the scheme, says: "It is surprising how many boys from good homes are studying in the to/case these days. They are not Army dodgers but cannot afford to go to universities and are willing to work hard and study at the same time."

Not Illiterate

"They study by correspondence courses, taking such subjects as law, mathematics, economics, geography and languages. These do not need a practical examination which would be impossible on a ship."

"There are thousands of sailors studying at sea now—days. People who think sailors are illiterate have outdated ideas. The average sailor today is far better educated than the average person ashore. Many sailors take degrees as a hobby."

—London Express Service.

Manchester-London Express Derailed

London, Aug. 7.

A locomotive engineer was killed and some 30 passengers were injured today when the first six cars of the Manchester-London express went off the rails south of Derby.

Two of the injured passengers were reported to be in a serious condition.

The derailed cars pulled down telephone lines bordering the track. —France-Press.

Madman Arsonist

Zweibreeken, Aug. 7.

Otto Palm, 27-year-old fireman who started seven fires in the Rhine-Ruhr-Palatinate area because he liked to ride on the new fire engine, was sent to an asylum by a court here today.

The damage resulting from the fires was about 400,000 Marks (about £33,500 sterling). Police at first believed a saboteur was at work because the fires were all near American military establishments. Communist rioters started the fires to frame Communists. —China Mail Special.

Two Men Charged With Armed Robbery

Accused of having taken a wrist watch and a gold ring from a woman at the point of a knife, two men, Lee Hing and Woo Cheung-ying, stood trial for robbery at the Victoria District Court before Judge J. Reynolds this morning.

Lee was further charged with stealing a wrist watch from an acquaintance by trick at the Golden City Theatre.

Insp. K. Bodie prosecuted. Evidence as to the robbery by trick was that the complainant, Yau Chung and his friend, Sze Lo Chung, went to the theatre at 7.15 p.m. on May 6 to buy tickets for the 9.30 p.m. performance.

They met the accused, Lee, who was known to Yau, and two other men.

Lee told Yau that he could get two complimentary tickets for him and his friend. He then asked Yau to let him have a look at his wrist watch and a gold ring.

Lee took the watch off Yau's wrist, took the watch off.

FOLLOW ME, HE SAID

Yau asked for his watch to be returned, but the first accused, saying he could get the complimentary tickets, asked the two friends to follow him.

They waited for him while he went into a booking office. Later he came out and told them that the man was not in and he could not get the tickets.

When Yau again asked for the return of his watch, the first accused immediately handed it to another man who in turn handed it to a third man. When the watch was eventually handed back to the first accused, he ran off with it. Yau then went to report to the Police.

On June 22 he claimed his watch at Bayview Police Station.

According to the evidence early on the morning of June 22 a woman, Chu Man, was walking near the Nivv Football Ground in Causeway Bay when the two accused held her up.

TOOK GOLD RING

While the second accused, Woo, pointed a knife at her, the first accused, Lee, took her wrist watch and gold ring.

They escaped, but later in the morning, while Cpl. Li Hon was patrolling Tunglun Road he received information about two men walking in front of him, the two accused.

He followed them until he saw a constable, PC Li Fu-shu, and then shouted to PC Li to catch them. The constable ran after the second accused who bolted when he heard the shout, but failed to catch him. Cpl. Li arrested the first accused who did not run away. PC Li met up with the woman who had been robbed and took her to a shop to telephone his station; there they met the Corporal with the first accused.

The woman immediately recognised the first accused as one of the two men who had robbed her. The first accused took them to a rubbish dump where he said he had thrown the watch and the ring but neither could be found.

In the meantime Det. Sgt. Lal Ma-yau, investigating the morning's robbery arrested the second accused on the roof top of a house in Gloucester Road.

IN COBBLER'S BASKET

The second accused took him to locate the knife which was hidden beside a cobbler's basket on a staircase landing in Lockhart Road.

Later the first accused also took the Sergeant to his lodgings and produced two pawn tickets, with one of which Yau Chung's watch was redeemed.

The trial is proceeding.

Schmidt Contacts Wife By Phone

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

Airmen Daniel Schmidt, the modern day "Enoch Arden", discussed via trans-Pacific telephone today his tangled marital affairs with his wife, who remarried in the belief that he was killed in action.

After two days of trying, the young airman finally managed to get through a telephone call to his wife. She was reached at Nevada City, Calif.

Schmidt made the call at 10.15 a.m. but he later refused to discuss details of his conversation with his wife. He has made it clear he will not discuss the affair with outsiders until "I have a decent opportunity to settle a personal problem privately."

Schmidt, whose wife married a lumberjack after the airman's B-29 was shot down over North Korea, took the call at an Air Force hospital at Techikawa air base. He and ten other Americans are undergoing medical examinations there after being released from Communist China on Thursday.

Nine other airmen made one or two calls home last night and then celebrated their return with ballet, drinks and Dixieland music.

Colonel John Knox Arnold, leader of the 11 men, was the only man not to place a call home.

"I guess he didn't want any more emotional shock," said a source.

Schmidt first attempted to call his wife early Saturday, but operators could not find her. She attempted to reach him late Saturday, but again contact was not made. His second attempt came on Sunday. —United Press.

Police Officers In Car Accident

Mr. J. Moore, Senior Police Superintendent, was the driver of an MG car which was involved in a traffic accident in Causeway Bay Road last night. It was learned from the Police Traffic Department this morning.

Mr. D. A. R. Colbourne, ADCI, Hongkong, was with Mr. Moore in the car when the accident occurred.

Two girls were injured in the accident and were admitted to Queen Mary Hospital.

Police are investigating.

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Depression Moving Away From HK

The tropical depression was about 340 miles south-east of Hongkong and was moving away from the Colony at 9 a.m. today.

A warning was issued by the Royal Observatory, stating that the depression was centred within 60 miles of 19.5 degrees N. and 120.0 degrees E. moving northeast at 10 km.

An earlier warning stating the position of the depression at 3 a.m. said that the depression was intensifying.

Landlords Withdraw Application

An exemption application in respect of premises situated at No. 7, High Street, Victoria, was withdrawn at Supreme Court today, without prejudice to the bringing of a fresh application.

Mr. Patrick Yu, instructed by Mr. Wong Wal-pat of Messrs Deacons and Company, appeared on behalf of the applicants, Messrs So Yuck-wai and Lo Yip-man, landlords of the property in dispute.

Messrs Wong Sul, Ho Chik-ting and Lee Sul-cheong, opponents who had filed responsive applications were represented by Mr. A. S. C. Comber of Messrs Hastings and Company.

Mr. J. H. G. Way, Chairman of the Tenancy Tribunal Panel with Mr. Chan Hau-leung and Mr. A. S. Abbott, gave permission for the case to be withdrawn.

First Indian Aircraft

New Delhi, Aug. 7.

The first plane ever built in India will take part in the International Air Show to be held in Djakarta on August 18 and will be presented by India to the Indonesian Government after the show, it was disclosed here today.

The show will mark the 10th anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

The plane, an all-metal monoplane trainer, known as the HT-2 was built entirely in India from Indian materials except the motor. —France-Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6 p.m. Time Signal and Programme Summary; 6.30, Children's Half Hour presented by Sally Ann (Studio); 6.30, Australian Trade Catalogue; The Fortnightly Review of Australian Industry; 6.45, Rhythm on Rhythm; 7.15, "Box 200" Bert Gillett at the Organ (OB); 7.30, Announcements; Christmas Club; 8.00, "A Day in the Life of a Soldier" (Studio); 8.15, "Orchestra of the Bole de Concorde" (Studio); 8.30, "Edmundo and his Orchestra" (Studio); 8.45, "A Programme of Latin American Music" (Studio); 9.00, "Time Signal" (Studio); 9.15, "The Eastern Track" presented by Timothy, Blush (Studio); 9.30, Asian Club; 9.45, "A Day in the Life of a Soldier" (Studio); 10.00, "Orchestra of the Bole de Concorde" (Studio); 10.15, "Edmundo and his Orchestra" (Studio); 10.30, "A Programme of Latin American Music" (Studio); 10.45, "Time Signal" (Studio); 11.00, "The Eastern Track" presented by Timothy, Blush (Studio); 11.15, "A Day in the Life of a Soldier" (Studio); 11.30, "Orchestra of the Bole de Concorde" (Studio); 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